Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

December 30, 1957

Published In Two Sections

Section I

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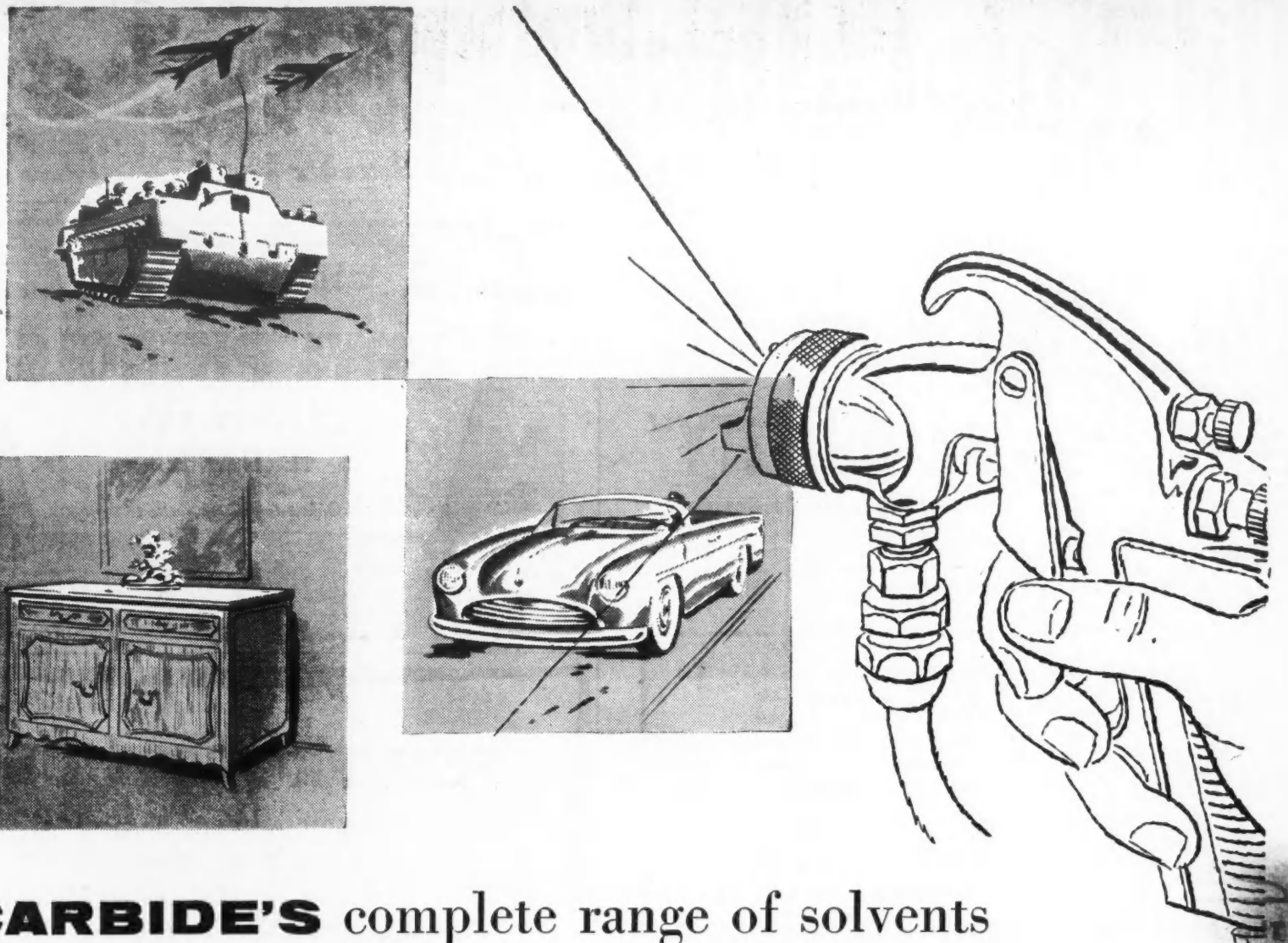

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Vol. 172 No. 27 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. December 30, 1957

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MANUFACTURING VICE-PRESIDENT: C. J. Windsor, manager of the Detroit, Mich., plant of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., who has been named manufacturing vice-president, a new post, with offices at RCI's headquarters in White Plains, N. Y.

Goodrich Completing Glacial Acrylic Plant

The first facility in the country for making glacial acrylic acid in large commercial quantities is nearing completion at the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company plant in Calvert City, Ky.

Located on a two-and-one-half-acre portion of the company's Calvert City site, the new unit is expected to be on stream in early 1958 and will have a capacity of several million pounds of glacial acrylic acid per year. Availability of the glacial product on this scale will offer important handling advantages to manufacturers now using water solutions of acrylic acid, Goodrich pointed out.

The new plant will be integrated for the production of acrylic resins as well as the acid. Related chemicals to be produced include "Good-rite TS-20," a processing size for nylon; "Good-rite CB-35," a foundry corebinder, and additives for pharmaceutical, cosmetic and latex paint formulations.

The acrylic plant is the third unit of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company development in Calvert City. The first unit, a vinyl chloride monomer operation, opened in early 1953. This was followed by the acrylonitrile plant, which started production in 1955.

Cyanamid Coordinating International Operations

Coordination of all international operations of American Cyanamid Company, New York, in a single, new division was revealed today by Dr. W. G. Malcolm, company president, effective January 1. The new division will be known as Cyanamid International.

"Our overseas marketing and production operations, which now extend over eighty countries and territories have reached the point where it is desirable, in the interests of better service to our customers, to integrate these activities," Dr. Malcolm said.

Sidney C. Moody, vice-president for international operations and a director of the company, has been named director general of Cyanamid International. Assisting him in the management of the division will be H. F. Bliss, jr., as director of operations; R. T. Bogan, director of marketing, and E. G. Hesse, director of finance and administration.

Since World War II Cyanamid's overseas operations have assumed steadily increasing importance in the firm's overall growth. Subsidiary and affiliated companies are operating in fourteen countries, many having their own production facilities.

Chemical Industry Gets Rise In Freight Rates From Railroads As Unwelcome Xmas Present

The chemical industry looked into its Christmas package from the railroads last week and did not at all like what it found there. The carriers had handed the chemical producers a boost in freight rates that averaged out at about 3 percent. The increases were on a selected group of products and services and will become effective February 1. The boosts came after the Interstate Commerce Commission had granted Class I carriers permission to file new tariffs under the "quickie" procedures which permit new rates to go into effect without hearings.

The railroads filed their new tariffs within hours after the ICC had acted. Although the increases become effective on short notice, they are subject to suspension and refund at a later date if they should be found to be unreasonable.

Petition Not Unexpected

The petition of the rail carriers for higher freight rates was not exactly unexpected by chemical industry shippers. It is recalled that last August when the ICC granted the last general freight rate increase, the railroads failed to get all they had petitioned for, and the commission left the door open for them to apply for further relief when needed.

The carriers based their latest request for rate increases on what they term are "a number of additional expenses."

The freight rate increases granted by the commission last August brought the total authorized during the year to 14 percent in the eastern areas, 12 percent in the west and 9 percent in the south.

The Southern Railway System, which did not put into effect the increase authorized in August, was among the signers of the latest petition for permission to put new increases in effect under the "quickie" procedure.

Increases proposed on items of interest to the chemical and allied products industries include the following:

Chemicals, 3 percent; sulfuric acid, 1 percent but not more than 1 cent per

—Continued on page 49

Calcium Oxide Project On Nat'l Carbide Agenda

National Carbide Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company, plans the construction at Calvert City, Ky., of a $2 million plant for the recovery of calcium oxide from residue materials produced while generating acetylene gas from calcium carbide.

The company's carbide plant at Calvert City is the world's largest and together with the acetylene generating facilities represents an investment of approximately $20 million.

Plans are being made to build a similar recovery plant at Louisville, Ky., where the company has another calcium carbide and acetylene generating plant. Construction of the Calvert City plant will be started immediately, with commercial production scheduled to begin in the fall of 1958.

The new plants will utilize a process recently developed by National Carbide for reclaiming calcium oxide for reuse in the manufacture of calcium carbide.

TECHNICAL VICE-PRESIDENT: Edward P. Morrish, technical director of Firmenich, Inc., New York, for the past ten years, who has been elected vice-president in charge of the firm's technical liaison.

Sandoz, Inc., Buys Fine Colors Company

Sandoz, Inc., New York, has acquired Fine Colors Company, Paterson, N. J., manufacturers of pigment colors. The acquisition of a dry color plant places Sandoz in a strong position in the pigment field, Sandoz said, complementing its production of dystuffs, textile chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Sandoz has been active in the field of pigment colors for the past two years.

Fine Colors will continue to operate unchanged as a division of Sandoz. Extended research and testing facilities are planned for further improvements of pigments used in printing inks, textile print-

—Continued on page 55

Trimethylolpropane Facility Is Started Up by Celanese

Celanese Corporation of American said today it has begun manufacturing trimethylolpropane at a new production unit in its Bishop, Tex., plant.

Prior to coming on stream with this unit, which has a capacity in excess of 10 million pounds a year, Celanese has been supplying users with the output of a large-scale semi-works unit at Bishop for eighteen months.

The company today also cut the price of the chemical—from 41 cents to 39 cents a pound delivered in truckload quantities.

Chemical Buyers Gazing Hopefully Into Next Year

The men who buy the chemicals are looking forward to 1958 with a good deal of optimism. The more conservative among them think business will hold to about its present levels, while others are looking for gradual improvement.

The Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has just completed a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s and turned up an interesting group of views about what is on the horizon. Approximately half

This news story hits only a few of the highlights in the chemical P. A.'s latest outlook report. For the full sixteen-page survey, see Section II of this issue.

of the chemical buyers have come up with the estimate that business volume right now is about holding to the levels of last month. A more cheerful group—and they represent 29 percent of the buyers—say that industry is without question on the upgrade.

Those who look through a gloomy glass —representing 21 percent of the buyers —say business is not what it was last month, but add that it is not off by very much. Furthermore, they attribute this to the season.

As far as the first quarter of 1958 is concerned, most buyers think it will be better than the last three this year.

January ordering encourages several chemical purchasers. They say the orders are above the level of the average for the previous quarter. What's more, they expect good things of February and March.

There are some chemical purchasing agents who, while not over-enthusiastic about the first quarter, still like the prospects for the half. They say a pick-up is in the cards after the initial quarter. Of course, there are those who foresee no change, and those who predict worsened conditions.

The long-range seers have among their group those who think 1958 will top its predecessor. They expect the big boost will come in the latter half of the year, since they expect business in the first six months to go along much as it has in the last six months of this year.

The second-half boost, say the happily-expectant buyers, will come from two sources—defense spending and liberalized credit regulations. They expect such influences to begin making themselves felt in the summer.

Diversey Purchases Unit Of Diamond Black Leaf

Diversey Corporation, Chicago, has taken another step to meet its growing volume of business by purchasing a five-building insecticide plant in Waco, Tex.

The property, purchased from Diamond Black Leaf Company, includes two warehouses, an insecticide plant, employees' locker rooms and an air-conditioned office building.

Diversey will use the plant to manufacture industrial cleansing products, disinfectants, bottle-washing compounds and bactericides for bakeries, dairies, meat packers, food processors, factories and institutions in the southwest.

Cowles Chemical Co. Offers m-Toluic Acid

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is now offering m-toluic acid which is being produced at its Skaneateles Falls, N. Y., plant.

According to F. F. Black, manager of the organic chemical department, Cowles has developed a unique process for the production of toluic acids which makes possible the production of high purity intermediates suitable for the pharmaceutical, alkyd resin and dyestuffs industries. Cowles is preparing to produce o-toluic and p-toluic at an early date.

Chemical Reporting Plans of Gov't to See Changes

The government says there will be some changes made in its monthly statistical report of selected chemical items, starting with the January figures.

Three agencies now collect figures monthly in the chemical field—the Bureau of Census, which covers the inorganics; the Tariff Commission, which covers the organics, and the Bureau of Mines, which gathers data on the coaltars. The changes being made deal only with the reports of the Census bureau and the Tariff Commission.

The monthly statistical reports in the chemicals field have been under review by the Indepartmental Chemical Statistics Committee for almost a year with the view of making the list of items on which published reports are issued conform closer to the needs of government and industry. It was the first extensive review of the list of reportable items since the war.

The changes being made by the Census bureau in its questionnaire that will go out to the producers around the end of January, to cover production and stocks for that month, delete the following from the list:

Calcium arsenate, activated carbon, chrome green, zinc yellow, lead arsenate, silver nitrate, monosodium phosphate, disodium phosphate, sodium sulfide, and sulfur dioxide.

Added to the Census list will be these three items: Ammoniating solutions, aluminum sulfate, and titanium dioxide.

The Tariff Commission, which picks up

—Continued on page 55

Chemical Sales Seen Hitting Record $25.6 Billion in 1958

$25.6 billion in sales! That's what the seers at Manufacturing Chemists' Association say lies in store for the chemical industry during 1958. This figure represents a 5 percent boost over 1957, which MCA figures will rack up a record $24.4 billion in sales—itself a 7 percent rise over 1956 and a 122 percent increase above 1946. What's more, declare the association's crystal gazers, chemical profits should improve next year, despite the squeeze of rising labor and distribution costs.

HEADS BATTELLE INSTITUTE: Dr. B. D. Thomas, director of the Battelle Memorial Institute at Columbus, Ohio, for the past year, who has been named president of the institute to succeed Dr. Clyde Williams.

During the first half of 1957, MCA points out, chemical industry profits after taxes equalled 7.8 percent, compared with 8.3 percent for the same period in 1956.

Also predicting a 5 percent gain in dollar sales for chemical producers is John O. Logan, vice-president and general manager of its industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Chemical P.A.'s Optimistic

Chemical P. A.'s are similarly optimistic about 1958, according to a nationwide survey conducted in collaboration with OPD by the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The poll turns up a strong feeling among the chemical buyers that next year's business will top that of 1957. It's believed that the last half will spell the difference, since the first two quarters of 1958 are expected to be much like the past half year.

The paint industry should continue on its prosperous way, says Arthur W. Steudel, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

"However," he warns, "the increase in volume of sales will not come easily. It will be the result of vigorous and consistent selling effort."

MCA thinks that the chemical industry's capital investments, which have averaged more than $1 billion annually for the last twelve consecutive years, will continue to go above a billion in 1958. In 1957, an estimated $1.8 billion was invested in plant expansion.

Chemical production also is due to climb. The production index for chemicals averaged 184—a new high—through September of this year. The 1956 average was 177.

Chelating Agents Being Cut by Dow

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is reducing the price of its "Versene" chelating agents and at the same time is increasing production capacity at its Freeport, Tex., plant. Reductions on certain agents will be as much as 20 percent. The effective date is January 1.

The greatest percentage cut will be made in the price of "Versene 100," the most widely-used chelating agent in the series. Decreases will become effective on many other "Versene" products including reductions of 5 cents per pound on "Versene" in acid, powder, beads and flake form.

Simultaneous with the lower price schedule, Dow is simplifying "Versene"

—Continued on page 55

U. S. Potash Names V. P.'s

United States Potash Company, New York, has appointed John E. Fletcher, sales manager, and Earl H. Miller, resident manager in Carlsbad, N.M., vice-presidents of the company. Both men will continue to function in their previous posts. The appointments will go into effect on January 1.

AEC Sets Up Office To Prod Civil Interests

The Atomic Energy Commission last week set up a new Office of Industrial Development to encourage and assist private activities in the civilian atomic energy field.

The action was one of several reorganizational changes announced by AEC, which were aimed at separating the regulatory from the non-regulatory functions in its civilian applications program. Other changes included abolishment of the Division of Civilian Application, which formerly had both regulatory and non-regulatory functions, and establishment of the Division of Licensing and Regulations, which will handle all the licensing and regulatory functions heretofore assigned to the Division of Civilian Application.

The Week's Price Changes

Fishmeal and Fishscrap, Bergamot and Rosemary Oils Rise. Nutmeg, Almond Oil, Ocotea Cymbarum Prices Decline.

Prices Advanced

Bergamot oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 45).
Cassia, Vera, "A," ¼c. per lb. (p. 45).
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1½c. per lb.
Korintje, "B," ½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 50).
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 35).
Fishscrap, $2 per ton (p. 35).
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 50).
Nutmeg oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 45).
Orange, California, 5c. per lb. (p. 45).
Florida, 45c. per lb. (Nom.).
Rosemary oil, 5c. per lb (p. 45).
Styrax, 35c. per lb. (p. 45).

Prices Reduced

Almond oil, sweet, 10c. per lb. (p. 45).
Cardamoms, Ceylon green, 5c. per lb. (p. 45).
Carvol, 80c. per lb. (p. 45)
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 45).
Cloves, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb. (p. 45).
Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 50).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Eugenol, 25c. per lb. (p. 45).
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 45).
East Indian, 5c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb. (p. 45).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 50).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 45).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 45).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 50).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tin, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 32).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 27. 1957	Dec. 20. 1957	Dec. 28. 1956
108.26	108.22	110.16

Space Science Boost Is Urged

Soviet scientific advances in the conquest of space require drastic action. This is the feeling of Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Speaking before the American Association for the Advancement of Science Saturday night in Indianapolis, Ind., Mr. Greenewalt said that the United States may be confronted "with the need for immediate and massive efforts to restore the balance."

However, Mr. Greenewalt cautioned, this must be done with the determination that it be temporary, and that the country shall return as soon as possible to the pursuit of scientific progress on all its many and varied frontiers.

Mr. Greenewalt was awarded the William Procter prize for scientific achievement. He made the joint annual address of the Society of the Sigma Xi and the Scientific Research Society of America at the annual meeting of the association.

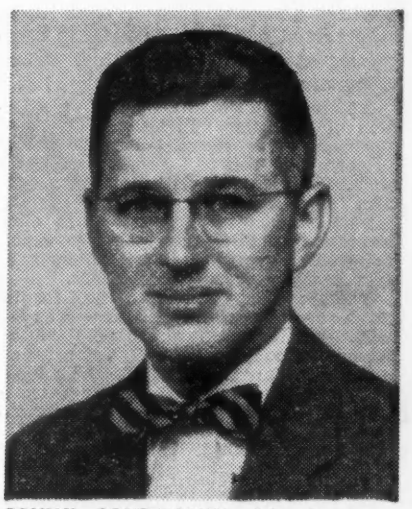
"The impact of the Soviet achievement has been startling and may well prove far-reaching," he said. It has already put impetus behind a national program of scientific education, alerted the country to the need of adequate technology, and has shown the dangers of over-confidence, he pointed out.

To the extent that these results are carried out intelligently, "our scientific progress will be benefited and our national position strengthened," Mr. Greenewalt declared. "Hasty expedients may, while promising immediate advantage, weaken rather than advance our long-range scientific endeavor."

Shell Oil Will Build Lab At Its Norco, La., Refinery

Shell Oil Company, New York, will build a new control laboratory at its Norco, La., refinery.

Contracts for construction have been let with completion scheduled for the early part of 1959. Earlier this year Shell disclosed plans for the construction of a multi-million dollar platforming unit designed to increase production of high octane gasoline.



SOLVAY COMPTROLLER: John B. Green, named comptroller of Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, with headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y., to replace John J. Bryers who retires tomorrow after a half century of service with the company.

Bristol Names Vice-Pres.

The appointment of James D. McNitt as vice-president and general manager of Bristol Laboratories, New York, effective January 1, has been announced. In his new post Mr. McNitt will have charge of all Bristol Laboratories operations in Syracuse, N. Y.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Agricultural Unit Elects 54
SCI Still Accepting Reservations 7
Soapers to Weigh Technical Advances 3
SOCMA Schedule Issued 7
Space Science Boost Urged 4

Government News

AEC Sets Up New Office 4
Borane Combustion Ills Cured 5
Chemical Reporting of Gov't to Change 3
Hog Serum Bound by USDA Rules 5

Industry News

Bower Names Three Companies 38
Calcium Oxide Project on Agenda 3
Chelating Agents Prices Cut 4
Chemical Buyers Are Optimistic 3
Chemical Industry Gets Rate Rise 3
Chemical Sales High in '58 Seen 4
Cottonseed Crush: November 50
Cowles Offers m-Toluic Acid 3
Diversey Buys Waco Unit 3
Electro Organic Moves 38
Ethylene Glycol Output Doubles 5
Goodrich Completing Acrylic Plant 3
Laminating Resin Syrup Made 5
Nitrile Rubber Developed 5
Pharma-Craft Purchases Plant 5
Pilot Chemicals Moves 55
Shell Oil to Build Lab 4
Sandoz Buys Fine Colors Co 3
Trimethylpropane Facility Started 3
Vaccine Firms Hope for Sales Boost 7

Personnel News

ADM Appoints Walworth 5
Battelle Institute Names Thomas Pres. 4
Bristol Names Vice-Pres 4
Corn Products Names Wells 5
Diamond Names McCoy 7
Eastman Kodak Making Appointments 7
Firmenich Elects Morrish V.P. 3
Kodak Realigns Executives 7
Morningstar, Nicol Elects 54
Nat'l Aniline Man Retires 38
Reichhold Makes Windsor V.P. 3
Solvay Names Green Comptroller 4
Solvay Position Is Filled 5
U.S. Potash Names V.P.'s 4
Wilson Fills Top Posts 5

International News

Australian Chemical Trade Satisfied 7
Cyanamid Coordinating Operations 3
Hoechst Banks on Petrochemicals 5
Titanium Dioxide Plant Slated 5

Market Reports

Acids 32
Agricultural Chemicals 35
Aliphatic Organics 39
Aromatic Chemicals 45
Botanical Drugs, Gums 41
Coal Chemicals 36
Coatings Materials 48
Drugs 41
Essential Oils 45
Fats and Greases 50
Fertilizer Materials 35
Fine Chemicals 41
Heavy Chemicals 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals 39
Lacquer Materials 48
Leather Chemicals 47
Naval Stores 48
Oil Cake and Meal 50
Oils 50
Paint Materials 48
Pesticides 35
Petrochemicals 39
Petroleum Derivatives 47
Protective Coatings Materials 48
Spices 45
Textile Chemicals 47
Waxes 50

General Features

Advertisers Index 55
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bookshelf 30
Classified Advertisements 54
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 55
Coal Chemical Output 36
Crude Oil Stocks 47
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 30
Imports 44
Obituaries 43
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 50

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 172. No. 27. December 30, 1957. Published weekly on Monday, except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Second-class mail privileges authorized at New York, N. Y.
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January 1 Price Changes

As reported in this and previous issues of OPD, price changes on the following chemical process materials will take effect Wednesday (January 1):

Advanced

Acetanilide, tech., 2c. per lb.
Alkali blue powder, 6c. per lb.
Alkali blue toner, 8c. per lb.
Ammonia, anhyd., $4 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton.
Anthraquinone, electrical grade, 19c. per lb.
Barium carbonate, $5 per ton.
Barium chloride, l.c.l., $5 per ton.
Barium sulfide, $5 per ton.
Benzidine yellow, lightfast, 15c. per lb.
Yellow, AAOT, 10c. per lb.
Yellow, AAA, 10c. per lb.
Borax, anhyd., $4.50 per ton.
Decahydrate, $2.50 per ton.
Pentahydrate, $3 per ton.
Boric acid, $4.50 per ton.
Brilliant green thioflavin toner, 10c. per lb.
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, 20c. per unit of P.
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.
Crude, 65%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitroaniline, 12c. per lb.
Dinitroaniline toner, orange, 6c. per lb.
Eosin toner, red, 10c. per lb.
Hansa yellow, 10G, 10c. per lb.
Lithol red toner, barium, 5c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, resinated, 7c. per lb.
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit of nitrogen.
Para toner, red, 6c. per lb.
Red, chlorinated, 6c. per lb.
Peacock blue lake, fugitive, 10c. per lb.
p-Phenylenediamine, com'l grade, 10c. per lb.
Pigment green B, 10c. per lb.
Red lake toner, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine red, molybdated, 20c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, rubber makers, 9/100c. per lb.

Reduced

Lithium carbonate, tech., 6c. per lb.
Potato starch, Idaho, 15c. per 100 lbs., f.o.b. mills, western delivery Idaho, 15c. per 100 lbs. and 50c. freight allowance to eastern points.

Borane Combustion Ills Cured, So Gov't Orders Chemical Bomber

The chemical industry appears to have come up with the right answers to combustion problems in borane-fueled, air-breathing jet engines. At any event, the government seems to think so. For last week it ordered the "WS 110-A," first of the chemical bombers, to be put into production. Winner of the Air Force contract, reputedly worth some $90 million, is North American Aviation, Inc.

FATTY ACIDS MANAGER: Fred Walworth, appointed manager of the fatty acids department of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

While the Air Force refuses to say whether the new bomber will be powered with jet engines or some form of rocketry, consensus of the experts is that jets will get the nod.

A jet engine breathes air from the atmosphere, and requires only fuel, whereas a rocket engine, operating independent of the atmosphere, requires both fuel and oxidizer, thereby increasing overall weight.

What Bomber Would Do

The bomber reportedly is designed to fly at speeds in excess of 2,000 miles per hour, operate at ceilings of over 70,000 feet, and make round-trip runs from continent to continent without refueling.

The chief problem in running a boron-fueled engine is considered to be the difficulty with products resulting from burning one of the boron hydrides—diborane, pentaborane, or decaborane.

Combustion produces boron oxide, which, according to Olin Mathieson Chem-

—*Continued on page 38*

Ethylene Glycol Hits Double 1951 Output

Ethylene glycol production has nearly doubled in the last six years, moving up from around 597 million pounds in 1951 to an estimated 1,177 million pounds for 1957. What's more, says Business and Defense Services Administration, capacity is slated to be expanded by about a fourth after January 1.

Ethylene glycol capacity as of January 1 of this year was 1,367 million pounds. Facilities for an additional 320 million

—*Continued on page 34*

Pharma-Craft Corporation Purchases Plant in Jersey

Pharma-Craft Corporation, an affiliate of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, has purchased a new plant near Princeton, N. J., for the establishment of its main production facilities and executive headquarters about the first of the year.

Frank F. Bell, president of Pharma-Craft, said that the purchase was part of a major expansion program. Although the company's chief interests thus far have been in proprietary medicines and cosmetics, there are plans afoot to expand into the field of ethical drugs, Mr. Bell said.

Corn Products Names V.P.

Corn Products Refining Company, New York, has appointed Robert C. Wheeler to the newly-created post of vice-president for personnel and public relations.

Hoechst Banks on Petroleum For Wider Raw Material Base In Acetylene and Ethylene

A West German chemical giant is scrutinizing two tiny molecules basic to its economy: acetylene and ethylene. Farbwerke Hoechst AG, Frankfurt (M)-Hoechst, is turning in a big way to petrochemicals as a source for acetylene, long known as the universal building block of organic chemicals, and ethylene, plentiful in this country as an organic building block, but scarce in Germany. Hoechst already possesses a capacity of 20,000 tons per year of ethylene, propylene and other materials from its plants employing the Hoechst "Koker."

Hoechst is currently putting finishing touches on a fractionation column which will crack ethylene and propylene from gas oils, according to *Chemische Industrie*. Propylene output is particularly important to the company, since it has just placed a polypropylene resin plant in operation with a capacity of 700 tons per month.

Acetylene From Petroleum

But the West German firm needs acetylene, and because of this, it is working on a high temperature cracking unit for production of the material, which will get into operation in 1959.

Germany has always placed chief reliance on acetylene as an organic chemical building block. It has been of such importance in that country that it has even been used to produce ethylene.

Practically all of Germany's acetylene until just recently has come from calcium carbide. During World War II, only 25 percent of the acetylene for chemical use in that country was made from petroleum sources.

The Germans first used it in 1910 to make chlorinated solvents. Later, using water and acetylene, they derived acetaldehyde, from which, when oxygen was added, they obtained acetic acid. Further upgrading produced acetone.

It was in 1938 that the first breakthrough was scored in an attempt to use some other means than carbide to obtain acetylene, when successful thermal cracking of natural gas by the Huls process was achieved on a large scale.

But the Germans rely chiefly on carbide. In 1942, production was 1.3 million tons per year. By the end of the war, a large portion of the industry had been destroyed, and 192,000 tons went with East Germany to the Russians.

By 1949, only 522,000 tons capacity remained in West Germany. Since that time, carbide production was expanded. Hoechst,

—*Continued on page 38*

Nitrile Rubber Is Produced To Resist Ozone Cracking

Development of the first nitrile rubber to resist ozone cracking has been announced by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

According to the company, compounds of "Hycar 1072" nitrile rubber can be made which are unaffected by ozone during an extended test period, even when the compounds are soaked in hot oil before exposure to ozone.

Applications for "Hycar 1072" include electrical insulation, especially near ozone-producing spark discharges, and fabric coatings for both indoor and outdoor uses.

Wilson Organic Chemicals Fills Top Executive Posts

Wilson Organic Chemicals, Inc., Sayreville, N. J., has elected Steven Howarth president and treasurer. Alexander J. Piasecki has been elected vice-president. Edwin A. Kolodziej has been named secretary.

New posts on the board of directors are held by the following: Chairman, James A. Wilson; also, Paul Juhasz, Anthony Plutnick, Aaron Permut, and Mr. Howarth.

PURCHASING VICE-PRESIDENT: Alfred S. Wells, named vice-president for purchasing by Corn Products Refining Company, New York.

Titanium Dioxide Plant Set in Mexico

Titanium dioxide will be produced by the end of next year in Vera Cruz, Mexico, by Industrias Quimicas Basicas de Mexico, S.A., which is now in the process of building a new plant.

The venture involves a capital investment of 6.5 million dollars. Initial capacity of the plant will be 8,000 tons per year, with a reserve for an increase to 12,000 tons.

Nacional Financiera, S.A., the government's banking institution, is participating in the company as a minority stockholder, along with private Mexican capital, and it is also guaranteeing credits obtained by the company for machinery purchases.

Glidden Company is supplying the manufacturing process, the plant design and full technical assistance needed for the construction, installation and operation of the plant. INQUIBAMEX engineers have

—*Continued on page 43*

Laminating Resin Syrup Is Developed by duPont

The first all-acrylic general purpose laminating resin has been developed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in syrup form and will be test-marketed under the trade mark, "Lucite."

The syrup, tailored especially for the impregnation of fibrous reinforcement, can be handled in much the same manner as conventional laminating compositions, duPont said. The resin is a clear, colorless liquid and can be processed by methods now used in the reinforced plastics industry. DuPont has made no announcement regarding price or date of commercial availability.

Solvay Chooses Manager

Appointment of H. G. Phillipps, jr., as manager of the Syracuse, N. Y. sales branch of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has been announced. Mr. Phillipps succeeds William E. Hess, who retires December 31 after twenty-seven years as Syracuse sales branch manager.

Hog Cholera Serum Suppliers Bound by USDA Rule

Hog cholera serum suppliers will have to answer to the government for all their marketing practices from now on. Previously, only interstate activities of these producers and handlers were subject to federal regulations.

But the chief change in the marketing agreement and order covering the industry gives the Department of Agriculture control over all marketing practices.

The order was put into effect December 23 by USDA. The changes announced are as follows:

- Handling of all hog cholera serum and virus is now declared to be in interstate or foreign commerce, or as directly affecting such commerce.

This amendment is based on a determination that 90 percent or more of all the serum and virus is marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, and the remainder directly burdens or obstructs handlers in competing for the same market.

- All serum and virus handlers bidding on future business must bid only their effective, posted price at the time such bid is made.
- The requirement that all deliveries of 3,000 cubic centimeters or more shall be prepaid has been eliminated.

These and other minor amendments are designed to clarify and strengthen the original order and agreement which was established in 1936 under congressional authority and is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

IN FORMULATING EPOXY RESIN FINISHES

2-NITROPROPANE PROVIDES GREATER CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Amine-catalyzed Epoxy Resin systems are rapidly gaining in favor because of their excellent characteristics. The use of 2-NP (2-Nitropropane) improves these desirable characteristics even further to provide:

- ✓ **Greater Chemical Resistance**
- ✓ **Lower Viscosity**
- ✓ **Higher Solids**
- ✓ **More Uniform Evaporation Rate**
- ✓ **Reduced Pinholing**
- ✓ **Thicker Films**

Greater Chemical Resistance

In the test illustrated here, ¾-inch steel bars were given a resin coating 6 to 8 mils thick. They were dried one week, and then exposed to 30% Nitric Acid. The unretouched photographs are striking evidence of the improvement contributed by 2-NP.

Lower Viscosity

Through the use of 2-Nitropropane, it is possible to obtain solutions of lower viscosity at equal solids or with higher solids at equal viscosity, both with improved economic and technical advantages.

More Uniform Evaporation Rate

The evaporation rate of 2-Nitropropane is ideal for spray systems, contributing favorable flow properties and excellent blush resistance with improved drying times.

Other Advantages

Films using 2-Nitropropane show marked reduction of water vapor permeability, excellent spray characteristics, and less tendency to crawl. Also, substantially thicker films can be obtained at no loss of other desirable features. 2-NP can be used to advantage in both amine-catalyzed systems and systems employing urea-formaldehyde, polyamides, or phenolic cross-linking agents.

Price Cut 22%

The new low price of 16¢ per pound makes 2-NP the #1 solvent buy for more and more applications. For complete information and a laboratory sample of 2-Nitropropane, write to Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York.

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Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, national meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., February 10-14; annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, spring meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 5; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings divisional conference, Toronto, Ont., February 20; protective coatings divisional conference, Montreal, Que., February 21; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 6; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 10.

Society of Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6; annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 7.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., January 13-15.

Australian Chemical Industry Pretty Well Satisfied Right Now With Way Things Are Going

The Australian chemical industry is pretty well satisfied with the way things are going. It has had a high rate of expansion since 1950, for one thing, and the chemical men from Down Under are particularly pleased that many of the problems that plague other industries aren't so serious in chemicals. For example, there are no particular labor problems, since sufficient employees are found in the steady influx of new residents.

Large companies, able to hold back production until economical bulk shipments can be made, are having it easier as far as transportation is concerned. The smaller firms are up against it because they cannot hold back, says the Business and Defense Services Administration, which has just issued a report on the entire Australian industry, with the help of the American Consulate in Melbourne.

Gaps In Range

There are significant gaps in the range of chemical manufacture, says BDSA. These include carbon black, tetraethyl lead, cyanides, hydrosulfites, lithopone and urea. In some cases, raw materials are available for these products from domestic sources but other factors have deterred manufacture.

The Australian industry makes a wide range of items, both inorganic and organic. Here are highlights on how some of them are doing right now:

Sulfuric Acid—More than twenty establishments in the six states make sulfuric acid. Production totaled 895,000 tons in the fiscal year 1955-56. That was below capacity but adequate to meet requirements.

Alkalies—Production and supplies are largely in the hands of Imperial Chemical Industries (Australia-New Zealand), Ltd., the sole producer of soda ash and the only maker of caustic soda for sale.

Nitric Acid—Imperial Chemical Industries (Australia-New Zealand), Ltd., is the principal maker, using the oxidation of ammonia method. Smaller producers use sulfuric acid and Chilean nitrate.

Fertilizers—Australia produces all its requirements of superphosphate and ammonium sulfate, but imports potassium salts. Fertilizers are applied seasonally. Superphosphate is used on wheat and pastureland in the summer and early autumn and ammonium sulfate on sugar, fruit, and vegetable crops in the latter half of the fertilizer year. Demand for superphos-

—Continued on page 54

AID TO CHLORINE MANAGER: Lloyd R. McCoy, head of the technical service section of Diamond Alkali Company's electro chemicals division at Painesville, Ohio, who returns to the firm's national headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant to the manager of chlorine and hydrogen sales.

Soapers to Evaluate Technology Advances

The increasing pace at which changes are taking place in technology, and in competitive merchandising as well, will be the theme of this year's soap industry convention. This annual business conference, sponsored by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on January 22 through 24.

Dramatizing the theme will be a talk January 23 by J. Lewis Powell, Department of Defense aid, entitled "The Collapse of Time." This will follow a review of the year given by the association's president, E. B. Osborn, who is also president of Economics Laboratory, Inc. Change as it affects soap and detergents retailing will be highlighted by A. C. Nielsen, jr., president of A. C. Nielsen Company, at the same session.

"A Reporter's Eye-View of Russia" is the title of a January 23 luncheon talk by Daniel Schorr, Moscow correspondent for CBS.

On January 24, the speaker at luncheon

—Continued on page 29

SOCMA Meeting Schedule Issued for '58 Luncheons

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has published its annual list of luncheon meeting dates for 1958. With the exception of the January meeting at the Biltmore hotel, all are scheduled for the Roosevelt hotel.

Month and date of meetings are: January 7, February 11, March 6, April 8, June 10, September 9, October 8 and November 12. The 1958 annual outing of the association will be held at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., from May 26 through May 28.

Vaccine Makers Hopeful Warnings Will Boost Sales

Producers of Salk polio vaccine and Asian influenza vaccine are hoping that their products will move briskly again as the result of two separate announcements warning the public not to become apathetic to polio and flu.

Chet Shaw, executive vice-president of the Health News Institute, has warned that in the most dangerous polio age group there are still 16 million unvaccinated.

Dr. LeRoy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, said there could be another outbreak of flu and has urged the inoculation of all those who have neglected to take the protection.

Mr. Shaw said Salk vaccine manufacturers are faced with the possibility of having to destroy vast quantities of outdated vaccine because of heavy inventories on hand.

"Manufacturers have geared their production to meet the demand for polio vaccine on a year-round basis," he added. "Now, because of public apathy, they are in an overstocked position where they may have to destroy hundreds of thousands of doses of vaccine that has become outdated. This is tragic when you consider that there are about 45 million people under forty years old who have had no polio vaccinations yet."

"While the present epidemic wave ap-

—Continued on page 55

SCI Continuing to Accept Perkin Dinner Reservations

The American section of the Society of Chemical Industry said last week it is still accepting reservations for the Perkin medal dinner, to be held January 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Slated to receive the fifty-second impression of the medal is Dr. William J. Kroll, developer of the basic Kroll process used for producing titanium and zirconium.

Dr. A. W. Schlechter, head of the department of metallurgy at the Missouri School of Mines, will introduce the medalist. Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe will present the medal.

Eastman Kodak Will Make 10 Chemical Appointments

Eastman Kodak Company will make a number of appointments on January 1 at two of its chemical units —Tennessee Eastman Company and Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., both Kingsport, Tenn.

W. Chamberlain Hale, director of production planning at Tennessee Eastman, has been named an assistant vice-president, effective the first.

On that date, R. S. Leonard, at present comptroller of Eastman Chemical Prod-

—Continued on page 34

KODAK REALIGNS EXECUTIVES AT CHEMICAL UNITS: Henry L. Ford, elected a vice-president of Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., a division of Eastman Kodak Company. Spencer E. Palmer, a vice-president, moved up to first vice-president of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Kodak's marketing subsidiary for products manufactured by the Tennessee and Texas Eastman divisions. Dr. James E. Magoffin, elected vice-president of Eastman Chemical Products in charge of its chemicals division, succeeding Mr. Ford. David C. Williams, elected a vice-president of Eastman Chemical Products and head of its plastics division, replacing Mr. Palmer. All appointments become effective January 1.

Henry L. Ford | Spencer E. Palmer | Dr. James E. Magoffin | David G. Williams

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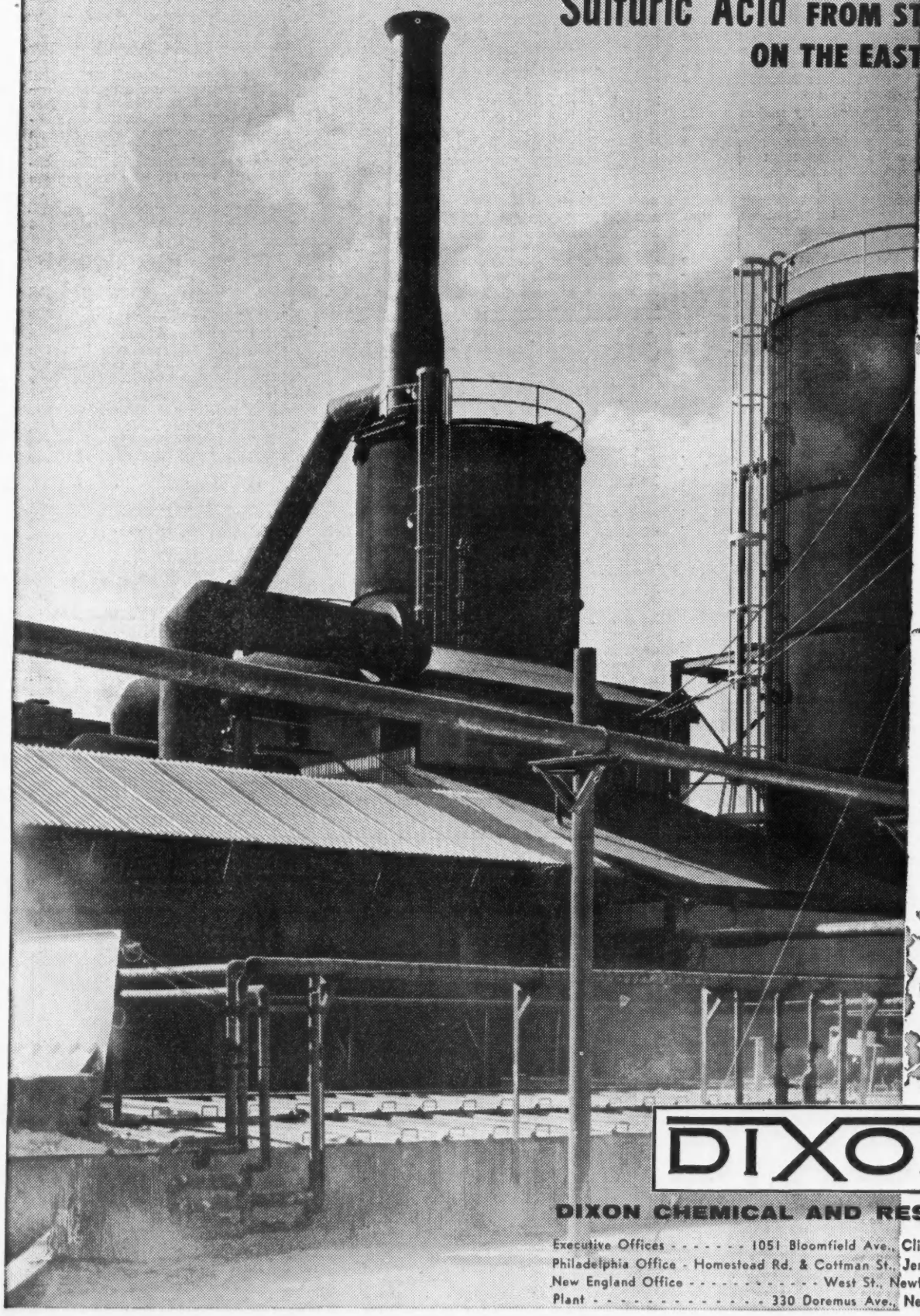

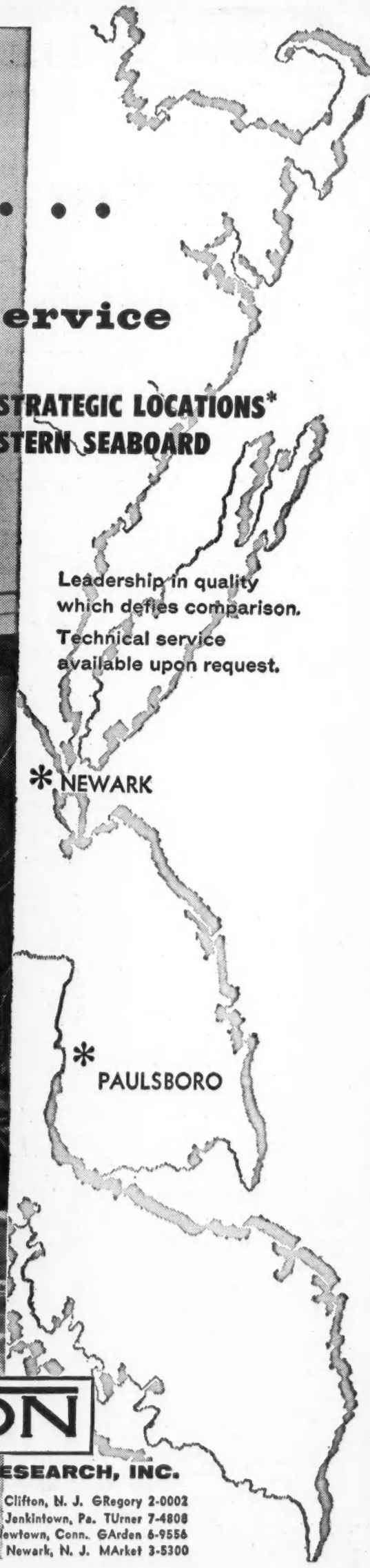

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Dec. 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Abietic acid, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., i.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., i.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., i.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., i.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., i.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., i.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., i.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., i.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., i.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., i.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., i.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
bgs., i.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.46 - 1.54
flake lb. 1.42 - 1.50
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
		lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cps.	centipoises			t.w.	tank wagons
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point		
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
d-	dextro	nat.	natural		
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral	W.	west
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., i.c.l., works lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., i.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., i.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., i.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb 19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l. dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., i.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., i.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., i.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., i.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., i.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 84.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton 86.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works, lb. 1.05 - —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43

Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls, lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher

Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —

Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20

USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —

Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —

Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).

Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).

Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)

Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.50 - —

Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots, lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55

Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —

Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western bgs., c.l., f.o.b cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½

Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher

Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works, lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23

Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —

Tech. bgs. c.l. works frt equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .20½- —

Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif. dms works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —

Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —

Ammonium sulfocyanide tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)

Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26

Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., chys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.65
Highly purif. chys. 100% basis lb 1.70 1.96

d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00

dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 6.00

d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb 18.00 -28.00

d Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb 14.50 - —

dl Amphetamine phosphate bots lb 4.50 6.00

d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —

dl-Amphetamine sulfate fib dms, lb 4.50 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist from 125° to 150°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Ex pentane reg dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —

Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —

Tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —

Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).

Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —

Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —

Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l. works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks works lb .39½- —

2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb 65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
tanks works lb 60 - —

Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20

Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb .82 1.10

o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —

p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works, lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —

Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb 1.00 1.25

Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40

Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25

Angelica root, dom., bls lb .60 .65

Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00

Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00

Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —

Aniline oil (see Aniline).

Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —

Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75

Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½

Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.15

o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —

p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —

Annatto seed, Dominican/Ecuador, whole, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Indian, bgs. lb. .16 - —

Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —

Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —

Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —

Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).

Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —

Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —

Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26

Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —

Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½

Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —

Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz lots oz.35.60 - —

Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .90 - 1.25

Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29

Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —

Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00

1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —

Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50

Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —

Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —

Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½

Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).

Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade bbls lb. 3.70 - —

Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —

Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).

Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —

Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —

Ash black (see Barium sulfide).

Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l. mines ton.40.00 - —

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms. works lb. .06¼- —

Petroleum cut-back, tanks, tankwagon refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —

Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)

Atropine, NF tins oz. 4.00 - 4.50

Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 2.35 - 2.45

Avacado oil, cns. lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units .70 - —

Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35

Barberry root bark bgs lb .28 .30

Barbital, NF 100-lb dms lb 4.50 - —

Barbital sodium NF dms lb 4.75 - —

Barium carbonate precip. bgs. c.l. works ton.106.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works ton.121.50 - —

Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 .41

Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l. works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 191.00 - —

Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —

Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .35 - —

Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).

Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —

Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).

Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —

Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —

Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —

Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt. alld, lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46

Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)

Barium sulfate X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½

Barium sulfide, dms., c.l. works, ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —

Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —

Battery acid, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 2.65 3.45

Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00

Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60% cns lb. 2.50 3.00
West Indian, 50-55% cns., dms., lb. 1.95 2.40

Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 .47

Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Brazilian, bgs, lb. .67 Nom.
Central American bgs lb. .65 .67
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.

Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .76 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70

Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - —

Belladonna root, bls lb. .30 - —

Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian white high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —

Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb. .44 - —

Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys. dms., t.l lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —

Benzene, coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —

Benzene, petroleum Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38

Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).

Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —

Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —

Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —

Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —

Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50

Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70

Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —

Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - .79

Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½- .49

Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 - 1.13

Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.60

Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb 2.25 - —

Benzyl formate, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.10

Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —

Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65

Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85

Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80

Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).

Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25

Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25

Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.75 -13.00

Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).

Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —

Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —

Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —

Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).

Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).

Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).

Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).

Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).

BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).

Biotin, cryst. bots gram 10.00 - —

Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Birchtar oil, crude cns. lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —

Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —

Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —

Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb 2.10 - 2.17

Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb 4.47 - 5.05

Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb 4.37 - 4.42

Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —

Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib dms lb 3.15 - —

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb 5.37 - —

Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb 2.65 - —

Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —

Bisphenol-A, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —

Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - .55

Black haw root bark, bls lb .63 - .65

Black haw tree bark, bls. lb .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.165.00 - —

Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.75 - —

Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l lb. .15 .17
bgs., l.c.l lb. .15½- .35½

Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)

Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.75

BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —

Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.62.50 - —

Bone oil, dms. works lb. .65 .70

Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).

Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).

Borax, tech., anhyd. 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.74.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.81.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
gran. decahydrate, 99½%, bgs. c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26

Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l. works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l. works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms. smaller lots same basis, ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran. bgs. c.l., works ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —

Boric acid, 99.9%, gran., bgs., smaller lots, same basis..ton.164.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ..... ton.128 50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ..... ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago .... ton.159 25 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ..... ton.133 50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188 75 -208.75
dms. smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher

Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. 62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls ..... lb 1 76 - —
Bromine purif cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 - —
cs., l.c.l. same basis lb. 34 - .39
ref. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. 22½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 48 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade. 100-lb chys lb 1 80 - 1 90
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots .... oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene retd cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks contract refy. lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, terment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate dms., works ..... lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi .... lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26¾- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Cadmium CP red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis..lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2 00 - —
Light shade, bbls same basis.lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.32 - 2.84
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.77 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2 70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms 100-lb lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil native cns ..... lb 1 75 3 30
Redist, USP., cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine USP dms ..... lb 34 -
Calamus oil bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 .10½
Calcium bromide NF. 100 lbs. or more lb .97 - —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh. bgs. c.l. works ton.10 50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32 00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 42 50 - —
medium bgs c.l., works ton 38 00 - —
bgs. l.c.l works ton 48 00 - —
Calcium carbonate precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47 50 - —
ultrafine bgs., c.l., works ton 110 00 160.00
bgs l.c.l works ton 120 00 175.00
Calcium chloride, flake 77-80%, paper bgs c l works frt equald ton 31 00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran. purif. dms lb 27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Pellets bgs. c l works ton 37 80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton 29 50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36 00 -73.00
USP, gran. dms lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate bgs. frt equald. lb 29½ 30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb 20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms.... lb. 76 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. 67 - .69

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In many instances, bromine can supplant elemental chlorine and fluorine with marked improvement in processing yields, ease of handling, and developing new products. Specifically, you'll find . . .

Bromine compounds increase processing yields in:

Quaternary salt formations, nitrile formations; hydrolysis to carbinols; Grignard reactions in the aromatic series; Ullmann reactions, and Reformatsky reactions.

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- Liquidity — no pressurized equipment required.
- Lower oxidation potential than those of chlorine or fluorine.
- Melting points of bromides are higher than those of chlorides or fluorides.
- Exceptionally high densities of bromine compounds.
- Catalytic properties of various inorganic bromides in reactions involving intramolecular rearrangements.

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- New pharmaceuticals are possible with bromine compounds as intermediates.
- Bromine can be compounded to produce active germicides, bactericides, and algicides.

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Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P bgs. c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit ton 76.00 —
21% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 90.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 100.30 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots, frt equald 100 lbs 7.20 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs. works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, etns., c.l. lb. .39 — —
etns., l.c.l. lb. .40 .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb 3.68 3.70
Nat. USP, powd. cs. 100-lb lots. lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, etns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
etns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
etns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .52 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .58 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 2.03
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, C. P., dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 5.25
NF from African pepper dms lb. 4.50 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns lb. 3.00 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
etns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .06¼ - —
etns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., etns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ - —
Pigment, high color beads, etns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
etns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale, works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Tech. consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.t. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30

Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude bgs. ton lots. lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins F-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .35 - .36
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible acid precip. 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp. acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l lb. .21½ - —
New Zealand lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls lb. .28 - —
"B" lb. .25½ - —
"C" lb. .23½ - —
Korintje "A" lb. .28½ - —
"B" lb. .26 - —
"C" lb. .24 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton. 105.00 -110.00
Castor oil, dom. blown, dms. c.l. lb. .2800 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2900 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2960 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3060 - —
tanks lb. .2750 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2810 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910 - —
tanks lb. .2610 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3275 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3475 - —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550 - —
tanks lb. .2250 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2375 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2475 - —
tanks lb. .2175 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2900 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3000 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2600 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2700 - —
tanks lb. .2400 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .17½ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½ - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ - 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .24½ - .25
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., etns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50

Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
Briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727 - —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817 - —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100 lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., etns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
etns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., etns., c.l., works, etns., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½ - .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½ - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms, ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ - —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .44¾ - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½ - —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .93 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.11 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns lb. 3.40 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns lb. .82 - .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.25 3.60
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat., bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton. 16.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 16.50 -21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. .87 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - .43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½ - —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ - .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½ - .39
tanks, works gal. .16½ - .20¼
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms. dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, ens., 100-oz lots oz 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .89 - .94
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14⅜- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13⅞- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11¼- .11⅝
Codeine, NF, ens, 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, ens., 100-oz lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, ens., 100-oz lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., ens. oz. 29.00 - 35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, ens, dms lb. .65 - .75
Copaiba oil, ens lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - 42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms. works. lb. .28¼- .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37
Copper chloride cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech, dms, 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .666 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .676 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .696 - .716
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .48¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .27 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .43 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .41 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1845- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.05 - 14.55
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.90 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.45 - 29.45
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 180.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 175.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.00 - 12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2073- .2100
tanks lb. .1873- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 57.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .14⅝ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13⅜ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13⅜ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .20 - .2025
tanks lb. .18 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.03 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .34 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0624- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p. 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms, c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, ens lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .72
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. 56 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - 25
Crotonic acid, 6b dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. 50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. 29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .80 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, ens. lb. 8.50 - 12.00
Cumene, dms, c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices,
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices,
Cumin oil, bots., ens. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —

Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
pale chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .35 - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .41 - .45
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .23 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - —

Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.

1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton.69.50 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50

Tankcar sales require written autnorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —

Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrin, potato imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms, frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —

N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
lb. .16½- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14¼- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dilseed oil, bots lb. 2 80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .77 - —
Tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene steam dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Dip oil (see Fat acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bis. c.i US ports ex dock ton.76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.00
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.03 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R. Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.

24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb 6.33 - —

Dyes coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb drms. dlvd No.

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc lb 6.41 - —

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Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Tanners, bbls lb .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb .75 - —
oz. 48.25 - 49.00
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.25 - 49.00
Endrin, tech., dms. dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, crs. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 - 84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 67.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .13 .16
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd. lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax-free, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —

Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf, tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 21.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, crs. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43¼- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, ansolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid lc. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. t.c. dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .28½- —

EAK

...a high-boiling solvent of growing importance

In surface coating formulations where active solvents are used, ethyl amyl ketone supplements the basic function of lower boiling ketones such as MEK and MIBK.

EAK has high solvency for surface coating materials, and exhibits superior blush resistance and good diluent tolerance for both aromatics and aliphatics. Its slow evaporation rate contributes to excellent flowout and prevents pinholing and bubbling in the coating film. Combined with MEK and MIBK, ethyl amyl ketone promotes better flow and gloss, and eliminates dry overspray.

EAK has found steadily increasing use in many popular surface coating formulations. It has been proved valuable in high-low thinners for automotive refinishing lacquers, silk-screen printing lacquers, and multicolor lacquers, and many types of protective coatings. Cellulose esters, vinyl polymers and copolymers, acrylics, and most synthetic and natural resins are soluble in EAK.

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SHELL

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35

Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb fib dms. smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF. rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .85 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

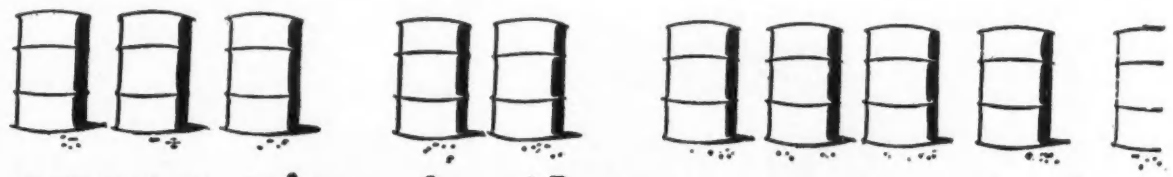
F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .15 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Ferric acetate, liq., 26°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns. lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —

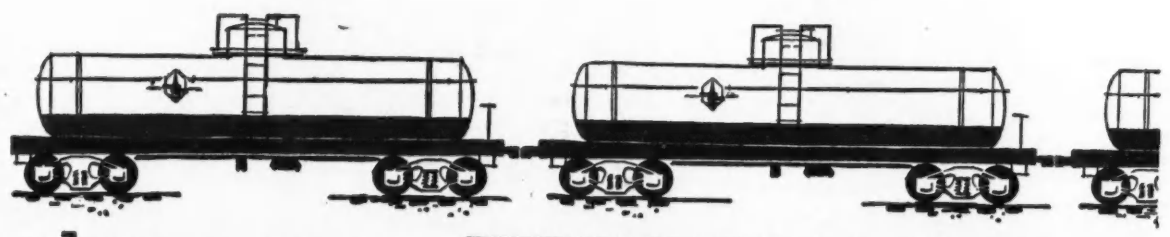
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms. lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., cns. lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.128.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.124.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.20 - —
10% feed grade fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, domestic, bots. oz. 5.55 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 3.75 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.15
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.16.25 -17.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.16.25 -17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb.14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .20½- —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .70 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —



every size is the economy size



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Ethylene Oxide,
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Ethanolamines
Morpholine
Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols
Nonyl Phenol
Surfonic® Surface-Active Agents—N Series and TD Series
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate

Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
1-Glutamine bots.	gram.	65	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks,	lb.	.16½	—
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks,	lb.	.15	—
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.13½	.14½ Nominal
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅞	—
96% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb	20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.60	1.90
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.		.06	.09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.		.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb.		.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb.		.29	.31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb.		.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.		.29	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb.		.08¾	Nom.
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	.07⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	18¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	19¼	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	19¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	20¾	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.40	.45
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	.48
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	3.25	3.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb	2.35	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	2.65	3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb	70	75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	3.00	3.50
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis.	lb.	.243	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.17	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.		5.50	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz.		3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.		5.75	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	2.92	—
1.70 s.g. cbys	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo. Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.			
Hydrohromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		28.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works.	lb.	15¾	—
cbys., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., 100 grams or more	gram	4.50	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., 100 grams or more	gram.	4.50	—
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	70	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	75	.90

EPOXY PLASTICIZERS

Plasticizers that impart outstanding low-temperature performance and improved stability to polyvinyl chloride and other polymers. Low volatility, low viscosity, good viscosity stability for plastisols, and outstanding quality, characterize Celanese Epoxy Plasticizers. Send for complete data . . . call Celanese—MUrray Hill 9-6000.

CELLUFLEX CEF

Water-white compound with excellent chemical stability, superior low temperature properties and ultra-violet light stability. Offers manufacturers of lacquers, varnishes, polyurethanes important fire-resistant property without loss of clarity. Send for complete data . . . call Celanese—MUrray Hill 9-6000.

DOP

Dioctyl phthalate, primary vinyl plasticizer, considered the best general purpose plasticizer for vinyls. Imparts permanent flexibility, resistance to hydrolysis, heat stability and color stability. Used extensively for vinyl film and sheet, wire and cable insulation and for compounding of plastisols and organosols. Send for complete data, call Celanese—MUrray Hill 9-6000.

DBP

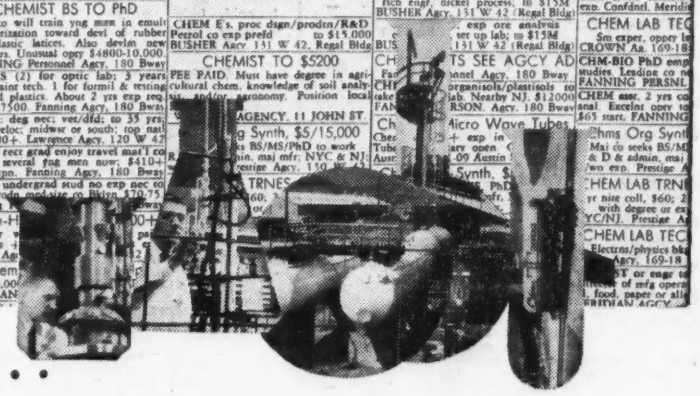
Dibutyl phthalate, efficient plasticizer for cellulose acetate film, nitrocellulose lacquers, textile coatings. Low order of toxicity makes it ideal for paper coatings and insect repellent formulations. Continuous supply, high purity. Send for complete data, or call Celanese—MUrray Hill 9-6000.

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Four flame-retardant grades available. Celluflex 179A, which contains lowest ortho content commercially available. Celluflex 179C, a general purpose grade, provides the best combination of balanced properties. Celluflex 179EG, an electrical grade for the wire and cable insulation industry, offers high degree of volume resistivity. And Lindol, the lowest color tricresyl phosphate produced in commercial volume. Send for complete data, or call Celanese—MUrray Hill 9-6000.

CRESYL-DIPHENYL PHOSPHATE

Recommended as flame-resistant plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride films and coatings, for cellulose acetate, ethyl cellulose, and cellulose acetate butyrate formulations. Offers improved flex temperature, chemical stability, and excellent flame resistance as tricresyl phosphate. Send for complete data, or call Celanese—MUrray Hill 9-6000.



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Research to develop plasticizers that satisfy specific needs . . . producing these in commercial volume to assure supply and economical cost . . . this is another example of Celanese filling the critical job requirements of industry.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-L, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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Acids, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Anhydrides, Esters — Functional Fluids, Gasoline Additives, Glycols, Ketones, Oxides — Polyols, Plasticizers, Salts, Solvents, Vinyl Monomers — Agricultural, Automotive, Aviation, Building, Electrical — Paper, Pharmaceutical, Plastics, Surface Coatings, Textiles

Celanese CHEMICALS

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 150 Madison Avenue, New York 16

Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd, 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago, lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 4.95 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. lb.16.00 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb.10.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .54 - .60
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.00
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs lb. .34 - .36
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .143²⁄₄- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald, lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 30%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cyls lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1095- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l. works lb. .68 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York, lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis, lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots dlvd lb. .35 - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lead white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb.22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.35
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons, Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton.22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l., same basis. ton.23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots lb.68.00 —
expressed lb.82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.35
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton.52.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton.44.50 -45.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1870- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1970- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1510- —
tanks, New York lb. .1660- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1700- .1710
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseel oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .2170- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2470- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .79 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms., 25-50 lbs. lb.12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb.13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13¼
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- .15¼

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs, works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs. c.l. ex dock. ton 64.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .18½- .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾- .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 225.00-230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2.4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt, alld gal. .83 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N J gal. .29½- —
Syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89

Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —

Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
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For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Eoston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methyl Violet Toner—Naphtha

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted....lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse.....lb. .07¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E..lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy..gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. .....gal. .46 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. .....gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York.....gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy.....gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, tanks, Borger, Tex. .....gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .32 - —
Newark .....gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd.....gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco..gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston .....gal. .20 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .20½- —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Newark .....gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, New York....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Providence .....gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .13 - .13¾
tanks, New York ....gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works.lb. 1.20 —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E..lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis..lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis....lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd..lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs... lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs....lb. .23 - .24
German, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns.....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns....oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Montana, Oriental, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
coast, Los Angeles...gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .18 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. .....gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 .....gal. .13875- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. ....lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms.....lb. .26 - .30
tanks .....lb. .25¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay .....ton. 52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock..ton. 59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock..ton. 73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs.....lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F. flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 325°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west

IMPROVED MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS for both industrial and chemical applications

THE UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY OF MICHIGAN CHEMICAL MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS can solve many of your quality control problems. This uniformity and purity stem from the natural excellence of native brines coupled with Michigan Chemical Corporation's extensive production facilities and experience. Our controlled process with minimum impurities assures you of a high MgO content. You can rely, too, on uninterrupted deliveries of all types and quantities of magnesia compounds. Expanded plant capacities assure prompt, efficient service. Whatever your requirements — fillers, catalysts, or conditioners — you'll find Michigan Chemical a dependable source of supply.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

Michigan Chemical magnesia compounds now serve the textile, ceramic, rubber, glass, paint, rayon, food, pharmaceutical and other industries. Write for the Michigan Chemical technical data and specifications on magnesia compounds as well as information on other Michigan Chemical products.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
549 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
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BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS
RARE EARTH OXIDES, COMPOUNDS, AND METALS

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tankwagon Boston,	gal.	.21½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½-	—
Newark	gal.	.20½-	—
New York	gal.	.20½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks	lb.	.06¼-	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½-	.08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.035 -	.05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 6-amino acid (see S acid).			
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid)			
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)			
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
b-Naphthol tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50 -	—
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
Naringin, fib. dms.	lb.	8.50 -	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30 -	.33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29 -	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28 -	.31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.35 -	—
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.40 -	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots	lb.	550.00	575.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	70.00 -	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.55 -	2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30 -	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73 -	.80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80¾	.87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	.48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72 -	.73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74 -	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½-	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.84 -	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½-	.40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20 -	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05 -	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo.	8.00 -	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	7.50 -	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.05 -	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.55 -	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.05 -	7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55 -	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
	lb.	.20 -	.20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15 -	—
Paste, dms., frt alld. 100% basis.	lb.	1.10 -	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 -	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35 -	—
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445 -	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12 -	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.73 -	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 20-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	.37
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis,	lb.	.36 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37 -	.39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	.42
Spirit-soluble 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds, bbls. c.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42 -	.44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	.43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15 -	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.75 -	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½-	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit.		1.24 -	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.		3.00 -	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton.		2.95+	.50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.22½-	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41 -	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald	lb.	.94 -	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53 -	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb higher.			
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
p-Nitrotoluene dms. works	lb.	.33 -	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.43 -	—
Nitrous ether, conc. bots., 1en-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 -	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35 -	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg East Indian, bgs	lb.	2.05 -	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	2.05 -	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	14.00	14.50
USP dist., West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.50	14.00
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10 -	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15 -	.17

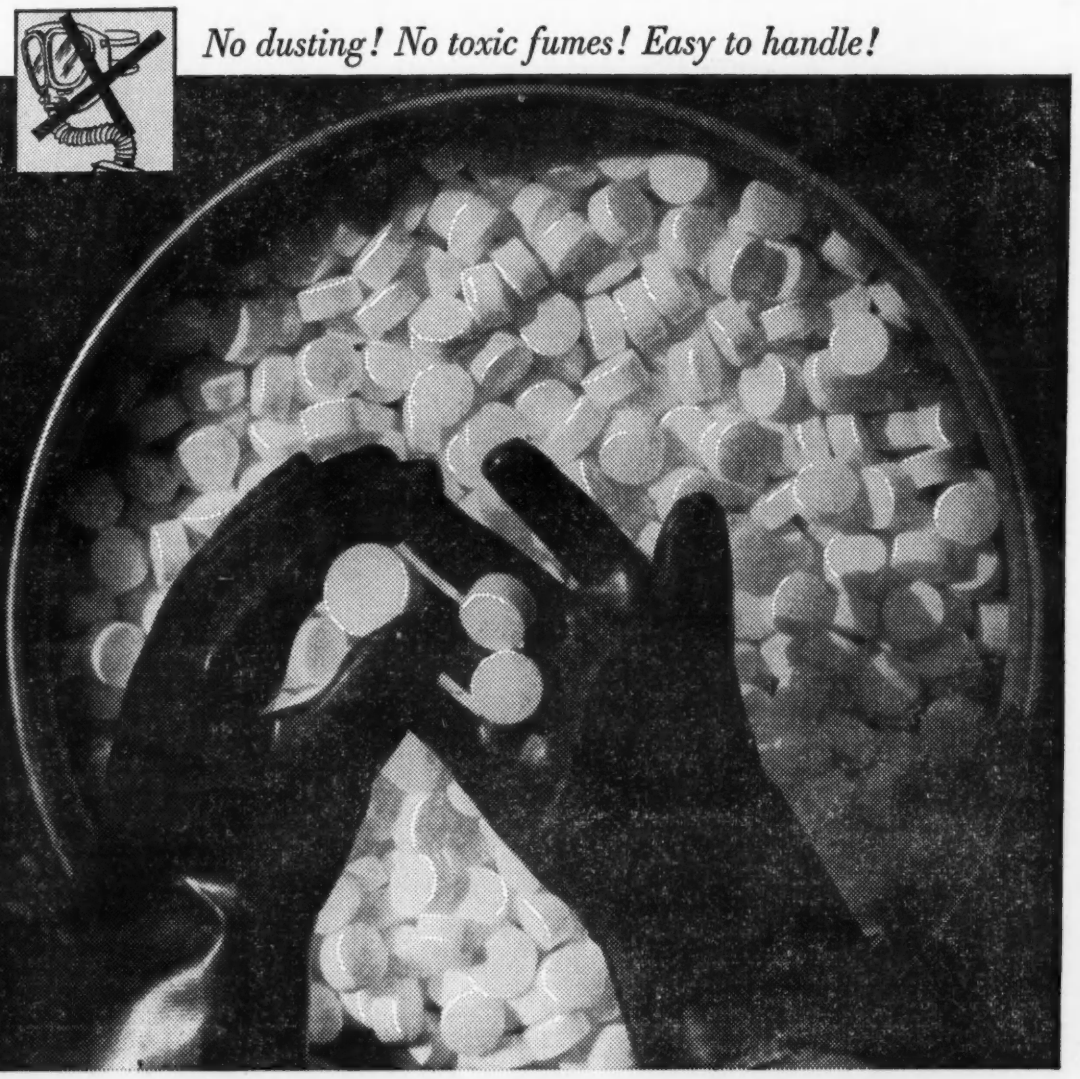
O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.	lb.	.50 -	.60
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 -	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60 -	3.25
Octyl alcohol tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	24 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	24½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.	lb.	.19 -	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.21¼-	.23¾
tanks	lb.	.18¾-	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.22½
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.15½-	Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb	20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb	22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.70 -	3.00



No dusting! No toxic fumes! Easy to handle!

RCI MALEIC ANHYDRIDE PELLETS

● Here is RCI MALEIC ANHYDRIDE in a most convenient form — *easy-handling pellets.* No more dusting . . . no more toxic fumes. Pelletizing of this basic material is just another example of how Reichhold offers extra service . . . service which includes technical aid available from RCI's numerous plants and sales offices across the country.

Of course, you can still order RCI MALEIC ANHYDRIDE in conventional flake form, if this suits your needs best.

In either case, you can count on the high quality of RCI MALEIC ANHYDRIDE for a very simple reason. Reichhold not only sells this material but also uses a great deal of it in manufacturing RCI synthetic resins. You'll benefit, too, from the economies realized via RCI's process of converting maleic acid to crude maleic anhydride continuously and in one step.

Write for specific information about delivery of RCI MALEIC ANHYDRIDE or any of the other basic chemicals, resins, adhesives, etc., listed with our signature.

REICHHOLD

Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives
Phenol • Formaldehyde • Glycerine • Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride • Sebacic Acid • Sodium Sulfite • Pentaerythritol
Pentachlorophenol • Sulfuric Acid

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.,
RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Creative Chemistry . . . Your Partner in Progress RCI

Olivine, crude, works.....ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works.....ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works.....ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....oz.19.20 -19.45
USP, gran., cns.....oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns.....oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns.....lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms....lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.....lb. .70 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - —

Orange Pigments

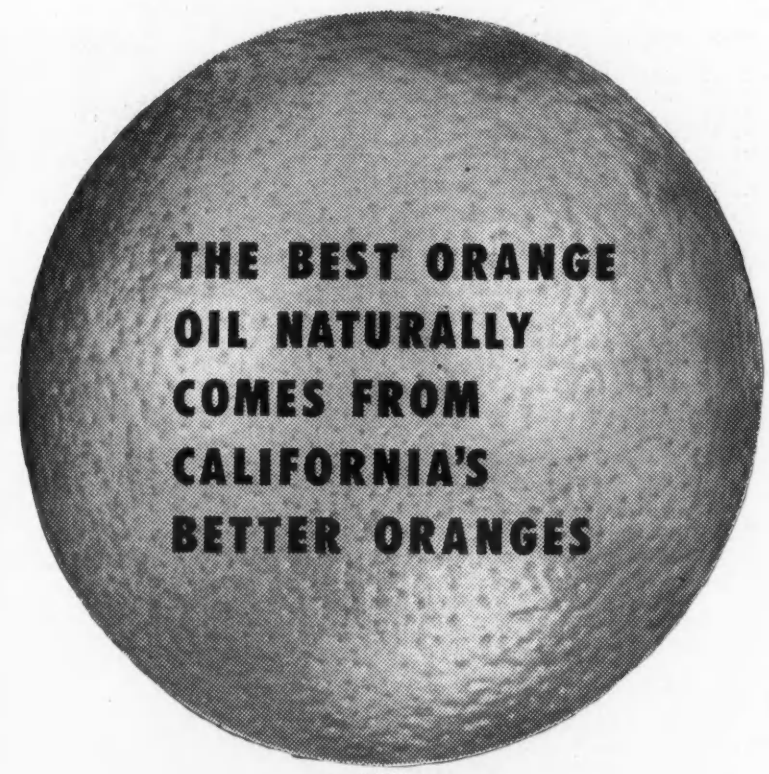
Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

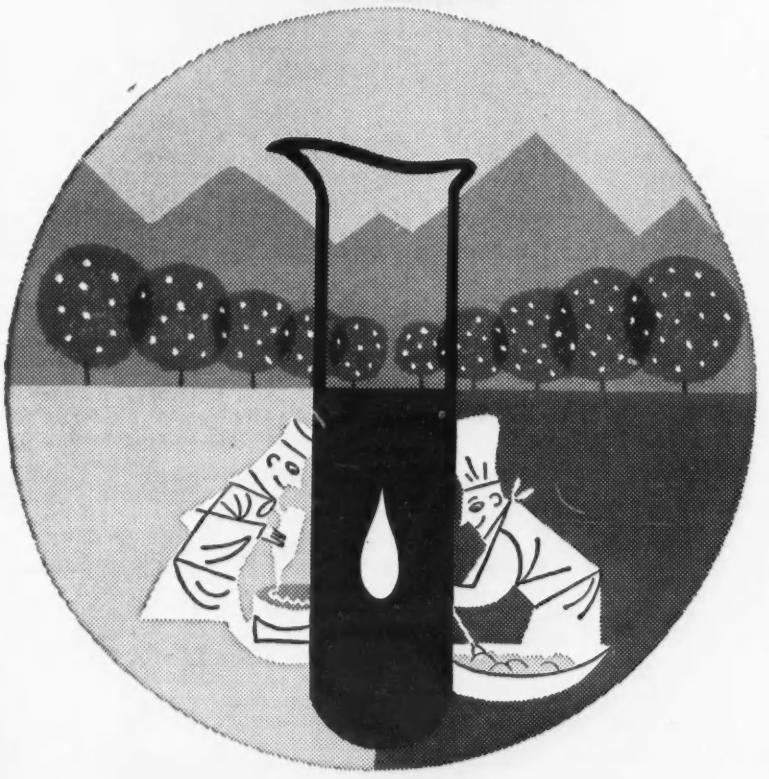
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.....lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —

Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Refd., pure, bgs.....lb. .72 - .73
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works....lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works....lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Papain, African, bots.....lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots.....lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs.....lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .46
Yugoslavian, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, cruae, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy..lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms.....lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.52.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16½- —
Refd., dms.....lb. .22¼- .22½
tanks.....lb. .20¼- —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse.....lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E.....lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .25 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .36 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop..lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Nigerian, bgs.....lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No prices.
White, Muntok, bgs.....lb. .33½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Redist., USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld..lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms..lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .04½- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .06⅜- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy.....lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).





OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange®

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½ -	.18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½ -	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½ -	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.13 -	—
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.91 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93 -	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb	1.05 -	—
dms. same basis	lb	1.03 -	—
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.25 -	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 -	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18 -	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½ -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½ -	—
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½ -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½ -	—
Phenol, USP syn. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼ -	—
dms., same basis	lb.	.22¼ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼ -	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30 -	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.32 -	1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.44 -	—
fib. dms. t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.46 -	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50%, bots	lb.	2.95 -	—
100%, bots	lb	4.00 -	4 65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns.	lb	1.45 -	1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00 -	37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E.	lb.	3.45 -	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E	lb.	3.80 -	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.41 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.42 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½ -	—
m Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.95 -	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works	lb	1.70 -	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.30 -	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76¼ -	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.30 -	1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10 -	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	1.15 -	1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.	lb.	1.14 -	1.45
Standard, dms	lb.	1.10 -	1.60
Phenyliglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)			
Phenylhydrazine base CP, btos	lb.	3.00 -	3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Purif., bots., works	lb	5.17 -	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb	1.80 -	—
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E	lb	2.10 -	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works.	lb.	.48 -	.50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.38½ -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾ -	.26
Pale, nubs, bgs	lb.	.32½ -	.36
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾ -	.25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40 -	—
CP, bots., works	lb	17.75 -	—
Tech., fib. dms., works	lb	10.45 -	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)			
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½ -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00 -	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines.	long-ton.	5.26 -	—
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.66 -	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.31 -	—
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	7.31 -	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.31 -	—

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	7.25 -	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60 -	—
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10 -	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75 -	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65 -	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.49 -	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	.20½
dms., l.c.l., wurks., frt. equald	lb.	.21½ -	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½ -	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½ -	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395 -	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550 -	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39 -	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½ -	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½ -	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd	lb.	.65 -	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis	lb	3.45 -	—
Resinated bbls same basis	lb	3.00 -	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.69 -	—
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb	3.95 -	—
Resinated bbls.	lb	3.50 -	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb	1.71 -	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb	5.00 -	—
NF	lb	5.20 -	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.42 -	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415 -	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	2.00 -	—
Picric acid, NF bbls	lb.	.85 -	—
Tech., bbls.	lb.	.44 -	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75 -	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials.	oz.	4.65 -	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.60 -	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms	lb.	3.75 -	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns	lb.	1.85 -	2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.17 -	—
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York	lb.	.178 -	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.179 -	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, comi. dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.0561 -	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.0634 -	—
dms. c.l. ex whse., New York.	lb.	.0745 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046 -	—
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.25 -	—
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.36½ -	—
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works	gal.	1.12 -	—
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.23½ -	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50 -	—
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	2.45 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.50 -	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.47 -	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.22 -	—
Piperadine, dist., dms. frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E	lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

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Basic raw materials for VINYLS that can take tough treatment!

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Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 77.00 - 80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. ... lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs ..... lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs ... lb. .21 - —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .20¼ - —
Danish ..... lb. .18¾ - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .19¼ - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .19½ - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms ... lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½ - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs. ... lb. .33½ - .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
NF, cryst., works ..... lb. .12¼ - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .12¾ - —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms ..... lb. .17¼ - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate). lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .40½ - .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .469 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½ - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd. dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .35½ - .37
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l. works, contract price ton. 26.25 - 26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price. ton. 27.45 - 27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 191.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton. 202.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼ - .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .746 - .818
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½ - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .42½ - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .098 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Blonde bgs ..... lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03½ - .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse bgs ... ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ... ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms works gal 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works ... lb. 10.00 - 10.10

Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots, gram. .24½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms ... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
unground, amber, dms. works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½ - .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼ - .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108713 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½ - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ... lb. .77½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 37.00 - 39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, tin, dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 - 47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.35
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. ... lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375 - —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York ... lb. .1785 - .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs ..... lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots ..... lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½ - —
Sublimed, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .43½ - —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more ... lb. .50½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs ... lb. .53½ - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more ... lb. .52½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs. ... lb. .55½ - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more ... lb. .57½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .60½ - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. ... lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 1.07½ - —
Table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs. c.l. ... 100 lbs. 1.32½ - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd. fib. dms ... lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.50 - 12.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - 15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, cms., dlvd. lb. 7.50 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs. lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs ... lb. .21½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .27 - .28
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ... lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .06½ - .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works . lb. .06¼ - .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works ... lb. .06½ - .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. ... Troy oz. .89⅝ - —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87½ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅝ - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅝ - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼ - —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .63⅜ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. ..... lb. 65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots..kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots.....kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis .....lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis....lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
ogs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5 40 - —
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride, USP gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. 70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l. t.l., works ..... lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½- .27½
USP. XIV gran. dms ..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms. over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms. 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots.lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works... lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate 100-lb. fib. dms.lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. ... lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. ..... lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots .. lb .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 8 45 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.18 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 5.55 - —

Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.143 00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse.ton.148 00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works.ton.204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse .... ton.242 50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - 96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - 74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis... ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls., l.c.l. works ... 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Pellets, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .27½ .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l. works lb 19 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 21 —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Miss lb 20½ —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 21 21¼
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran dms lb 48 49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.60 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP dried powd bgs., dms., works lb 19 20¼
Monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c to 80c. higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHLORINE: *matchmaker at work*

Every town, and often neighborhood, has its inveterate matchmaker. With economical precision of insight, the matchmaker pairs the young . . . and sometimes not-so-young . . . into couples. Shy youngsters are gently prodded from their corners, the too enthusiastic cunningly curbed, the "not interested" patiently taken in hand.

Day after day in plant after plant, Columbia-Southern chlorine steps in to smooth problems in processing "romance." Compound C just can't tolerate Compound F . . . Compound XY won't be nudged into a molecular change . . . Compound Z refuses to alter its awkward form! Only until the transforming touch of chlorine, working through oxidation, addition, or replacement reactions, so quickly creates the favorable conditions needed.

Columbia-Southern chlorine *is* uniquely adept at this vital matchmaking. Its history begins with our extraction of the purest brine from wells thousands of feet deep, continues through painstaking separation in the world's most modern facilities, reaches its peak in delivery to you by such Columbia-Southern pioneered improvements as fusion-welded tank cars or inland waterways barge fleets.

So as your requirements for chlorine grow, why not contract with the country's leading, most experienced merchant producer? Contact Columbia-Southern today for chlorine that matches wits with your *processing*, not with you.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia San Francisco

IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sodium Pyrophosphate—Thioflavin Green Toner

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms .. lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me. N H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98°, N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb higher

Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .598 - .658

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l. dlvd E. ton.52.00 —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs. l.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms. l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .38 - —
50-lb dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.30 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r. 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .34 —
fib dms., smaller lots works lb. .37 .39

Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb .33 —

Sorbitan tristearate fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 —
fib dms., smaller lots works lb. .38 .40

Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .23 —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 .39

Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —

NF, reg., 70% ageous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.44.00 - —

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11¼- —

Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06⅜ Nom.

Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1590- .1615
tanks lb. .1390- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1540- .1665
tanks lb. .1340- —
Salad, dms. lb. .16⅝- .16⅝
tanks lb. .14⅜- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼

Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90

Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —

Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.90 - 4.50

Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —

Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34

Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50

Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20

St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 - .16

Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767

Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.01 - 1.02

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .952 - 1.446
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82½- .83½

Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.009 - 1.029

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.51 - —

Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.63 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼

Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15

Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09

Star root (see Helonias root).

Stargrass root (see Aletris root).

Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61

Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs. lb. .17 - .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾

Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875

Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875

Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —

Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more works, lb. .35 - —
dms. 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —

Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —

Strontium iodide, fars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —

Strontium nitrate, bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —

Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —

Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56 70 -66 15

Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).

Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75

Styrax, USP, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75

Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0885- —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —

Sugar (see Sucrose)

Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. 67¼- 72¼

Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 9 90

Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 -10.10

Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 8.80

Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45

USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 -23.70

Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90

Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60

Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60

Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd. dms kilo.24.80 -25.90

Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75

Powd., dms kilo.18 75 -19.85

Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50

Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50

NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20

powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30

Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85

Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —

Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65

Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60

Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo 6.05 6.40

Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —

Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —

Crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —

Crude, dom., bright, bulk, US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Refd., salt block, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —

Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —

Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —

Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾

Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —

Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.

Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93

Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —

2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00

Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34 00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs. works ton 38.00 - —

Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l. works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37 00 - —

Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 .08½
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06

Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10

Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50 00 70 00
tanks, works ton.40.00 - —

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
Special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½

Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18

Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .15½- .17

Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb 2.00 2.80

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —

Tannic acid, NF fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.93 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 - —

Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50

Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12 - .13¼
Siamese, first quality same basis. lb. .07 - .07½

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —

Tar, coal (see Coaltar)

Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)

Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. lb. .40 - .44

Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —

Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib dms lb. .70 - —

Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56

Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00

Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —

Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .14½- —

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23¼

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —

Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .35 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).

Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00

Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00

Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —

Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —

Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —

Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —

Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —

USP, ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —

Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —

Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —

Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).

Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —

Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —

Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.58
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 - 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns lb. 2.20 - —
Tech., white cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .92⅜- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base reg bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09
dms. t.c.l lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
granular nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo. 148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo. 122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 30.50 - 32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs. 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .93 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. tots. cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —

Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorosacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1c higher in the West
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .41½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. 45¾- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb 26 —
Trioxane pure dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb 50 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. 51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. 90 —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb. higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane fib ctns., works. lb. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .25¼
tanks, New York lb. .23¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-3 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20

DRYMET
Enduring Quality
• Way back 30 years ago the first DRYMET was introduced. The original anhydrous sodium metasilicate, it has been a favorite detergent of compounders ever since.
DRYMET—puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening and soil-dispersing action. Gives BETTER DETERGENCY. Pegs the pH where you want it. Gives pH CONTROL.
Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7018 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Tungstic Acid—Wollastonite

Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns. dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls, dlvd, N of Tenn. and N C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35

Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala. Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs, c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon tins lb 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots, lb. 2.95 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb.11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd, N of Tenn and N C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.50 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram.215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity, gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

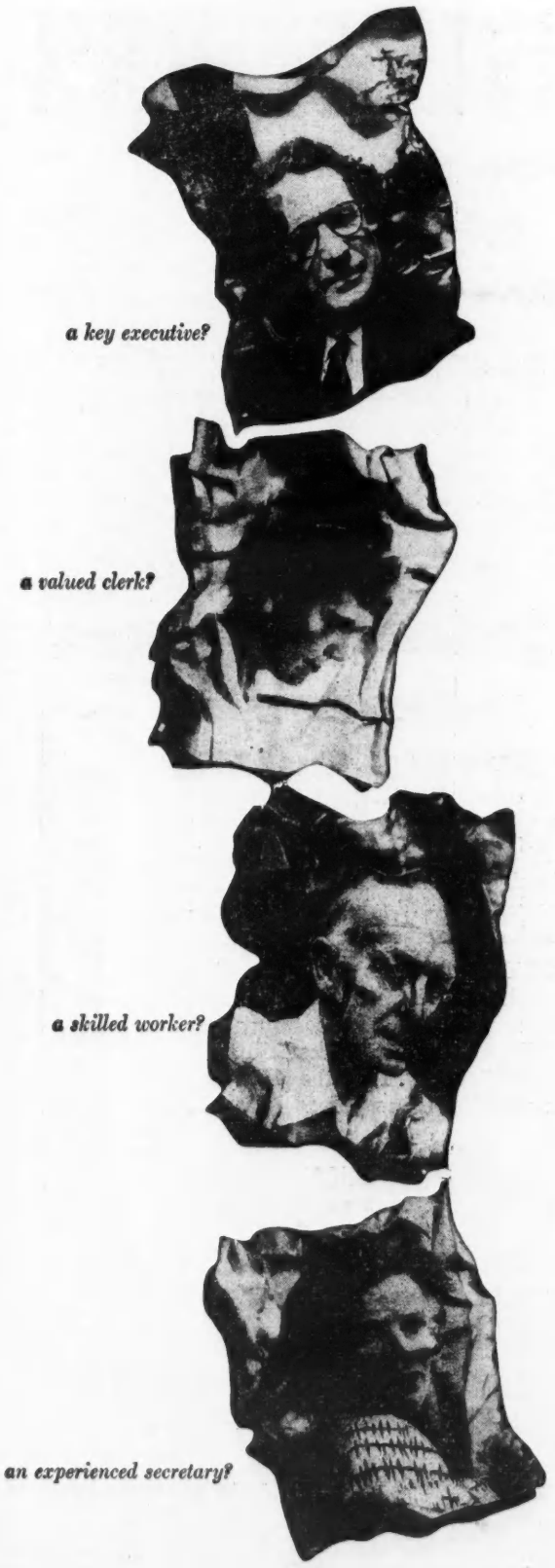
W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.74.50 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. 0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —



Lost Needlessly?

Although more than 70,000 Americans were cured of cancer last year the tragic truth is that at least 70,000 others—who might have been saved—lost their lives because their cancers had spread and "colonized" in other parts of their bodies before proper treatment could be started.

That's why we want everyone to realize that, since most early cancers can be cured, the best "insurance" is:

FIRST . . . *To have a thorough health check-up every year no matter how well you may feel (twice a year for women over 35).*

SECOND . . . *To learn the 7 danger signals that may mean cancer, and go straight to your doctor at the first sign of any one of them—(1) Any sore that does not heal (2) A lump or thickening, in the breast or elsewhere (3) Unusual bleeding or discharge (4) Any change in a wart or mole (5) Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing (6) Persistent hoarseness or cough (7) Any change in normal bowel habits.*

If you want us to arrange a special educational program for your fellow-workers, phone the American Cancer Society office nearest you or address your letter to "Cancer" in care of your local Post Office.

American Cancer Society

Wood alcohol (see Methanol).			
Wood oil (see Tung oil).			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).			
Wormwood oil, cns.	lb.	5.50	- —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	- —
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	- —
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.34	- —
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	- —
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	- —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	- —
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	- —
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.34	- —
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32	- —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	- —
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	- —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	- —
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.34	- —
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	- —
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.34	- —
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.34	- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.34	- —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Cryst. 56°-53° C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05	- —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	- —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	- —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Sacchomyces dlvd.	lb.	.27	- —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.47	- —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	- —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	- —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	- —
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	-25.00
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	- 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more,	lb.	.38	- —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.40	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	- —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	-.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	- —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	- —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	- —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	- —
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	- —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	- —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360-	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	- .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	- —
Prime western, slabs, New York,	lb.	.10½	- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	- —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
Zinc oxide, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	- .44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	- .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	- —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	- —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	- —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	- 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	- —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	- —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	- .62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	- .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62	- .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

Soapers to Evaluate

—*Continued from page 7*

will be Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc., whose subject will be today's crisis in education. Another speaker will be Arno H. Johnson, vice-president of J. Walter Thompson Company, whose topic will deal with population and market trends. Management problems will be highlighted by Samuel L. H. Burk, of Rogers, Slade & Hill, management consultants. Changes affecting advertising of soap and detergents will be forecast in a talk: "Is Motivation Research the Beginning or the End?" by Dr. Harry Deane Wolfe, managing director of Behavioral Science Research, Inc.

In addition to these general sessions, the convention will devote special sessions to fatty acids, glycerine and industrial soaps. The sixth annual Glycerine Research Award will be made on January 23.

Important possibilities for agriculture in the production of more chemicals from fats will be brought out at the January 22 meeting of the Fatty Acid Producers Council. Luncheon speaker on Wednesday will be Ralph L. Ericsson, general sales manager of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, whose topic will be: "The 'One-Man-Band' Sales Manager."

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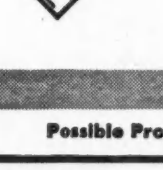

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Dichlorination (boiling)	Meta-xylylene chloride	Hydrocarbon resin
Chlorination and hydrolysis	Meta-xylyl alcohol	Solvent, esters
Chlorination and hydrolysis	Meta-xylylene glycol	Alkyd resins
Chlorination (5% iodine, darkness, 0°C)	4-Chloro-meta-xylene	Solvent
Dichlorination	2, 4-Dichloro-meta-xylene	Insect repellent
Oxidation and Chlorination	Tetrachloroisophthalic acid	Non-flammable coatings and textile impregnants
Oxidation and Amidation	N, N— Diethyl-meta-toluamide	Insect repellent
Oxidation (chromyl chloride)	Meta-tolualdehyde	Perfume bases
Oxidation	Meta-phthalaldehyde	Dyestuffs synthesis
Sulfonation (oleum)	Meta-xylene-4-sulfonic acid	Dyestuffs
Sulfonation (fusion)	2, 4-Xylenol	Frothing agent
Chlorination and catalytic hydrolysis	3, 5-Xylenol	Phenolic resins
Acidic formaldehyde condensation	Meta-xylene formaldehyde resin	Paints and varnishes
Nitration (nitric and sulfuric acids)	4-Nitro-meta-xylene	Solvent
Nitration and reduction or hydroxylamine hydrochloride and $AlCl_3$	4-Amino-meta-xylene (meta-xylidine)	Dyestuffs
Dinitration (below 5° C with sulfuric (D 1.84) and nitric (D 1.51) acids)	2, 4-Dinitro-meta-xylene	Intermediate
Nitration (sulfuric and nitric acids)	2, 4, 6-Trinitro-meta-xylene	Explosive
Sulfonation (1 part meta-xylene at 150° C with 4 parts oleum)	Meta-xylene 4, 6-disulfonic acid	Intermediate
Sulfonation and fusion	Meta-xyloresorcinol	Resin accelerator
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Alkylation and dehydrogenation	2, 4-Dimethyl-styrene	Thermoplastic rubber

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Volume 172 **December 30, 1957** **No. 27**

NATO Plan Is Blocked

Although the fact has caused a great deal of disappointment in high governmental circles throughout the western nations, Russia's rejection of the NATO proposal for a conference on disarmament was to have been expected. The majority of the participants in the recent NATO conference did not go along fundamentally with the US view that its purpose was largely, if not wholly, military. But, among those familiar through experience with the actual feelings on relations among the nations of western Europe there is not much inclination to accept at their face value the NATO declarations with reference to the expansion and intensifying of their collective action in political and economic areas.

It is rather clear that Russia does not want to talk with its European neighbors about military matters—if about anything. It has a fairly fixed idea that the prevailing mutual distrust would block anything like the convincing of either side that any desirable action would come out of such talk.

There is still some reason to believe that Russia does, as two of its top officials have declared, want to have a heads-of-government meeting with the United States, and there are reasons for agreeing with those in this country who believe that such a meeting should be arranged. But, there is reason also to doubt that that desire will be continued if the pressure in US governmental circles for the publicizing of the Gaither report has any measure of resultfulness, or even continues to be increased. In this matter, there is a deal of vital timeliness in the ancient advice to "let sleeping dogs lie."

The Russian proposal that the matter of disarmament be discussed at a special UN session or a conference of top government officials of an international scope more comprehensive than the NATO membership is not difficult to understand. Russia would have more friends under the latter plan; it would have its highly valued power of veto in the case of UN consideration. As it is true that that power would be available to any other member nation in connection with UN action, there is some reason to feel that the matter should be dealt with in that agency. There is not much reason to expect that there would be any satisfactory outcome from either point of view. But, there could be an opportunity to put every group on record and to get at least an inkling of their respective views.

Meanwhile, it is, unfortunately, to be expected that this country will be spending more and more and still more in the promotion of its defense program —and of inflation.

What About Labor Legislation

It has long been evident that there was going to be more than the usual amount of talk—and perhaps more action—about legislating on matters of labor in the coming session of those entrusted with the making of laws for this nation. It was the general prefacing among those who had such programs somewhere in the making that the major objectives of the legislating would be the asking—perhaps the insisting—that organized labor rid itself of internally active crooks, and the providing of some sort of guaranty that there must be no more "union-busting," such as the legalizing of the fundamental civil right to work.

The impacts of the subway strike in New York have already had some disrupting effects on the nature of the congressional program. It is not possible, however, to say whether the results will be what they should be in such areas as the still spotty move to make organized labor subject to some manner of regulation along antitrust lines. The basis of the subway strike makes it quite clear that labor monopoly, fervently declared to be impossible, is one of those things that can't be but are.

The primary objective in federal labor legislation should be to bring the practices of labor relations into accord with the principles and practices of free government. There is no such accord in the fact that the public must pay excessively the penalty when an employer and his employees are unable, or unwilling, to settle a private dispute. Strikes, walkouts—and lockouts—which penalize the public, even in lesser degree than did the subway strike, should be made impossible. There are, as in the subway case, some laws with such a purpose; but, again as there, they can and do mean nothing, because they are not adequately enforced by those who must be elected to the offices which they hold.

There should be a labor relations-service responsibility agency fully empowered and positively obliged to make definitely settling determinations in all labor disputes within a clearly defined short period of time. And no cessation or lessening of equally clearly defined necessary service for the public should be permitted on the basis of any such disputes. It is long past the time when the public should be freed from dictatorial super-government in which it has no rights or representation whatsoever.

Concerning Warning Labeling

Emphasis has been given to the seriousness of the problem of adequately warning-labeling potentially dangerous substances more or less common in household supplies by a number of recently reported mishaps. As usual, there is some question as to the part that might be played by labeling in some of the instances, especially that of the death of a young child caused by its eating a quantity of pepper, and somewhat less so in the injuring of a housewife by the unexplained combustion of a floor finish which she was applying.

One of the most distressing events carries one's mind back to the days when the "poison law" practically applied only to sales in drug stores. When a druggist sold an arsenical pesticide—never so called then—he was required to register the sale and the purpose thereof in a book that he was compelled to keep and have the entry signed by the purchaser. He was required to label the substance with the classic skull-and-crossbones, the word, "poison," a warning of care, and suggestions of antidotal procedure—all in red ink. To get the same substance at a general or hardware store, all that a purchaser had to do was ask for it, and little, if any, attention was given to its labeling.

Those conditions may still prevail in some places. The recent mishap was the death of a man and a boy in Chicago. The man had volunteered to cook dinner for the family of a sick friend. He had fried a chicken, dredging it with "flour" which he got from a shelf in an unmarked paper bag. The "flour" was a poisonous roach powder, purchased some six months earlier. Available information does not disclose whether it had been supplied by the seller in the unmarked bag.

Another report had to do with the reversing by the New Jersey supreme court of a decision by the appellate division of the superior tribunal which had denied a claimant the right of a jury trial of charges against the makers and distributors of an analgesic ointment that the product should have been labeled as inflammable under certain circumstances because he had been badly burned on the chest and head when a match ignited some of the ointment that had got on his pajamas in his application of it.

A more abstruse aspect of the warning problem is presented in the awarding by a jury in New Jersey of $56,000 as damages to a Newark man against a local physician, whom he charged with malpractice on the grounds that he had suffered a complete loss of hearing in both ears and a "neurological disability" because of the injection of a special antibiotic by the doctor, whom he charged with "utter failure to refer to the literature available to him as to use of said drug." It is of particular interest that, before the case went to the jury, the presiding jurist granted a motion dismissing charges of negligence against the manufacturer of the drug.

It is evident from all these instances that the most pressing need in the direction of safety in any manner of handling of a potentially dangerous substance is for adequate proper education of the handler and its heeding.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Companies Looking for Investment Opportunities Are Urged to Investigate Latin American Market.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Chemical companies looking for "greener pastures" and eying the foreign markets as possible sources of investment would do well to look towards Latin America. This, in effect, is the message contained in a special report just put out by the Commerce department's Office of Business Economics based on reports from major US firms operating in L. A.

Since 1946, the book value of US investments in Latin America has grown from $3 billion to over $7 billion, which gives some measure of how fast these markets are growing. These companies produced $2.8 billion of goods and services for use in L. A., plus $2.1 billion of dollar exports in 1955, and now are believed to have gone over the $5 billion mark.

The petroleum industry, of course, stands first in the increase in investments between 1946 and 1956, the total being $1.3 billion as against $1 billion for all manufacturing, with about $500 million each for mining and smelting, and trade and service industries. The chemical industry ranks right up near the top among the manufacturing group.

Chemical industry investments in Latin America are close to $500 million, and have generally led the growth of manufacturing investments since the thirties. Sales of the industry rank just below those of the food industry, and total around $342 million. By far the largest production of chemical goods is in Mexico, followed by Argentina and Brazil.

Unemployment on the Rise

On the basis of unemployment insurance claims reported to the Department of Labor by the state claims offices, the employment situation continues to show signs of deterioration. During the week ended December 14, more claims were filed for insurance (413,200) than any week this year. During the same week last year, the figure was 264,000.

Cautious government economists fear that the situation will get worse before it gets better and there is now talk that as many as 5 million will be out of work by spring. The November jobless total, announced a few days ago, was 3.2 million, which was the highest of any month since 1949.

A good part of the increase in jobless claims was attributable to seasonal cutbacks in apparel and food processing and the effects of inclement weather on construction and other outdoor work. The largest increases were reported from Illinois (30,400), Pennsylvania (22,800), New Jersey (15,500), New York (11,000) and Ohio (7,400).

New Commodity Rules

Don't forget that a new Schedule B statistical classification of commodities becomes effective January 1. Any one submitting export declarations or filing applications for export licenses after the first of the year must use the new code numbers for the commodities, otherwise they may encounter all kinds of delays in getting their licenses or other export clearances.

The new Schedule B classification differs from that previously in use chiefly in that the government has gone from a six digit system of classification in favor of a five digit code. The new schedule also consolidates some of the classifications; a number of items have been moved from one commodity classification to another; and some units of quantity have been changed.

Copies of the classification are obtainable at $6 each from the Government Printing Office, local Collectors of Customs and the field offices of the Department of Commerce.

Book Shelf

CHANGING PATTERNS AND CONCEPTS IN MANAGEMENT. General management series No. 182. Stiff paper; 55 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: American Management Association.

IMPROVING THE CALIBER OF COMPANY MANAGEMENT: Today's Tools and Techniques. General management series No. 183. Stiff paper; 70 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: American Management Association.

As their titles indicate, these two additions to the AMA library of managerial guidance deal with fundamentals. Their treatment of the various aspects of the subjects with which they have to do is well in keeping with current changing times and thinking and today's reappraisal of all aspects of the human element.

The major part of No. 182 is the second AMA handling of "Developing Patterns of Management," presented by the same researcher and discussed by five business executives. In addition, the contents comprise commentaries on organization theory and planning and a "look at the next ten years in management."

Two of the chapters in No. 183 are of particular timeliness. One is on "developing the management skills of technical specialists"; the other covers "building an operations research team." There is timeliness also in another topic, "Integrating Outside with Inside Training." Also included are commentaries on standards for executive performance and planning as an executive functioning; and a managerial leader in the chemical industry discusses yardsticks for decision-making.

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Heavy Chemicals

The market was left limp by St. Nicholas and that old devil inventory last week. Steel output wasn't much over half of capacity. There were reports that a good many textile and paper mills have closed down for a week to ten days during the holiday period; the first time this has happened, at least on such a scale. One of the few strong spots in an otherwise saggy situation was calcium chloride. Sales have been bolstered in recent weeks by cold weather concrete applications and highway de-icing.

Makers of calcined alumina report that it has found good use in electronics, particularly proving suitable for rocket nose cones.

Alumina has long been used as a dielectric in spark plugs. In rockets, it not only is capable of solving the reentry problem, but also of providing a "window" for transmission and reception of radio waves by the rocket's "brains."

Sodium tungstate and tungstic acid have become progressively weaker during the past year, and sharp declines have been scored.

This is not due necessarily to lack of inquiry for the tungsten compounds themselves. Rather, the declines can be traced directly to the steadily weakening position of tungsten ores.

The sulfur market was seasonally quiet last week, and it looked, at least for the time being, as if agitation for higher domestic prices had subsided owing to the holidays and year-end inventory-taking.

Jan. 1 Price Changes

Advanced

Barium carbonate, $5 per ton.
Barium chloride, l.c.l., $5 per ton.
Barium sulfide, $5 per ton.
Boric acid, $4.50 per ton
Borax, anhyd., $4.50 per ton
Decahydrate, $2.50 per ton
Pentahydrate, $3 per ton

Reduced

Lithium carbonate, tech., 6c. per lb.

Mineral acid salesmen have been pessimistic about sales to the steel industrytry. Last week, however, the American Iron and Steel Institute came out with the good news that blast furnace output during the first eleven months was the highest on record.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended December 21 at 93.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 92.1 percent for the previous week, and 99.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	Oct.	Sept.	Percent Change
Hydrochloric	81,811	76,550	+ 7
Nitric	250,362	217,441	+15
Phosphoric	384,834	373,648	+ 3
Sulfuric (gross)	1,433,050	1,347,705	+ 6

Hydrochloric—Demand for this acid was lackadaisical. The holidays and year-end inventory positions were chief factors in the spotty market.

Hydrofluoric—Sales of this acid continue to be encouraging at a time when other mineral acids are confronted with sluggish inquiry.

Great hopes are held for future developments in stainless steel, and consequent increases in HF consumption in its manufacture. For instance, some sources are optimistic about the future use of stainless in auto trim.

It is indicated that this year, one of the high-priced cars has a wide stainless trim strip. Should stainless steel trim on automobiles become the rule, rather than the exception, this could account for huge tonnages of stainless in the future, it was pointed out.

Nitric—Nitric acid production made a sharp recovery in October from September levels, and was actually about 20 percent higher than output for October, 1956.

These figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, tended to dispel a lot of the pessimism prevalent in the market the past few weeks. While not much business is expected to be done for the balance of the year, it looks now to producers as if 1957 will not show up too badly in comparison with 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
103.38	103.38	103.84	103.35

For Current Prices see Page 9

Phosphoric—Actual output of phosphoric acid in October rose 3 percent over September levels, and was a good 15½ percent higher than levels set in October, 1956.

This represents chiefly an increase in agricultural demand, according to sellers. Industrial food grade inquiry has been fairly quiet.

Sulfuric—The market was very quiet during the week, in accord with the usual holiday period and unwillingness of consumers to take on more inventories at the year's end.

There has been a lot of pessimism in this market in recent weeks concerning slumping steel production, and its adverse effects on sales of sulfuric acid.

However, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports that output of blast furnaces during the first eleven months of 1957 was a record 74,059,991 net tons.

That total compares with about 68.6 million tons in the same period of last year. It is about 3.2 million tons greater than the 70.8 million tons made during January-November, 1955, in which year annual blast furnace output reached a record 77.8 million tons.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals, in tons.

	Oct.	Sept.	Percent Change
Calcium carbide	86,587	88,942	—3
Caustic soda, electrolytic	344,959	388,785	+2
lime-soda process	30,100	28,565	+5
Chlorine gas	338,297	329,627	+3
Soda ash	401,774	368,917	+9

Alumina, Calcined — This material is coming into increasing prominence in the electronics field. Of particular interest is its use in missile nose cones.

Calcined alumina is baked, with a small amount of clay as a flux, then carefully machined and polished to appropriate thickness. The nose cone is then cemented to the rest of the rocket by a powerful bonding agent.

Alumina's dielectric properties, which allow wavelength transmission and reception by the electronic "brains" of the rocket, are a key factor in the material being used as a nose cone.

Another key factor is that the material can withstand the tremendous heats encountered in problems of re-entry into the earth's atmosphere.

Previously, nose cone "windows" for electronic transmission and reception were commonly made of plastic materials. It was found, however, that with increasing speed and friction problems, the plastics tended to deteriorate.

Calcium Chloride—Producers are reported still running behind from two to three days on shipments. This is described as about normal for this time of year.

Large volume tonnages continue to go into cold-weather concrete. Highway deicing demand continues strong despite moderate weather conditions over much of the northeast during the last two weeks.

Caustic Potash—This market is listless, as consumers are keeping a wary eye on year-end inventories. Producers are uncertain about the future of the market.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REFORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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Heavy Chemicals

There is some feeling that business won't really pick up until some time in the second quarter.

Caustic Soda—Business was slack, and producers didn't think it would pick up much during the first quarter. Supply position is better than that for chlorine.

Chlorine — This material continues in free supply. Some sellers say it hasn't been this loose since before World War II. It remains to be seen when production figures are in how the market looked in terms of production, this month, but most observers say that output was well below capacity.

Potassium Phosphates—Except for limited amounts going to production of a higher potassium phosphate liquid detergent, this market is pretty much at a standstill at present.

Producers say they're not selling much because of formulation difficulties among consumers, among other things. One factor in only limited acceptance so far: higher cost. Cost-conscious consumers among soapers are cautious about getting into the market.

Soda Ash—Business is slowing down, as consumers are becoming wary of buying up large amounts around the year-end inventory period. Demand is expected to diminish between now and January 1.

Sodium Tungstate — This market has gotten progressively weaker, with declines in tungsten ore. Tungstate was quoted last week at $1.30 per pound, for lots of 250 pounds and more.

Sulfur—Market has quieted down since Mexican producers raised their prices recently until they were only a dollar below domestic quotations.

There is still strong feeling in the trade that prices of domestic sulfur will be increased shortly. However, last week's holiday period, combined with slack demand, pretty well drove strength to the background.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production in November rose to 135,024 tons from 133,759 tons in October, according to the Aluminum Association.

Total for 1957 through November is 1,507,677 tons, as against a total of 1,530,856 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1956.

General Services Administration reports that it has accepted 176,500 tons of aluminum from producers during the period January-September, 1957, as well as a conditional additional 22,500 tons.

According to data supplied by GSA, shipments of aluminum to government stockpile during the January-September period reached 200,728 tons.

Copper—Holiday quiet pervaded this market. World situation was still weak. Primary producers clung to their price of 27c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic.

Tin—The market moved in a narrow range, and was generally quiet, with light trading. Straits metal was quoted at 92⅝c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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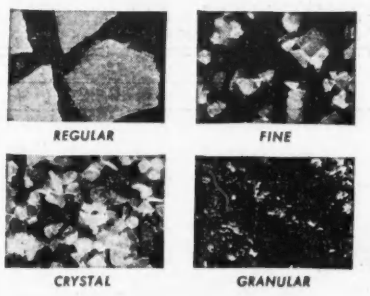

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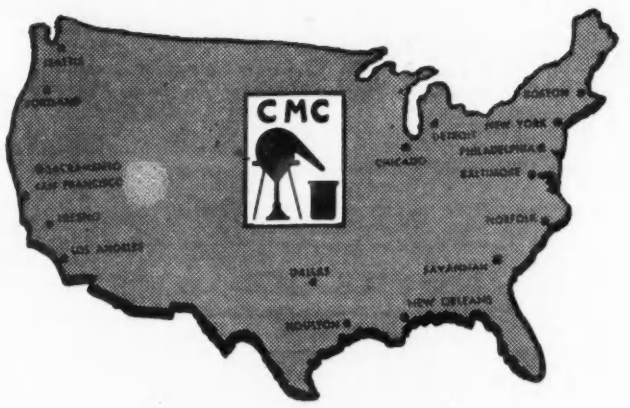

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Ethylene Glycol

—Continued from page 5

pounds of the organic, the agency reports, are scheduled for completion after January 1, 1958.

Most of the ethylene glycol produced —some 83 percent—is used in antifreeze. Here is an end-use breakdown as compiled by BDSA for 1956:

	Thousand pounds	*Percent*
Antifreeze	851,562	83.0
Explosives	28,546	2.8
Cellophane	24,519	2.4
Polyester alkyd and ester gum resins	9,933	1.0
Elecrtolytic condensers	3,877	1.4
Dealers and distributors	4,499	0.4
Exports*	56,804	5.5
Miscellaneous†	46,008	4.5
Total	1,025,743	100.0

* Reported by the Bureau of Census.
† Includes hydraulic fluids, diethylene and higher glycols, polyester fibers, and other chemical synthesis.

Ethylene glycol exports for this year are expected to run around 150 million pounds. In 1956, some 56.8 million pounds of the organic was shipped abroad. Since 1952, except for 1953, exports of the chemical have increased every year.

Before 1952, the export pattern was erratic: 1949, 10 million pounds; 1950, down to 2 million pounds, and 1951, up to 7 million pounds.

The chemical is generally made from ethylene, although one producer starts with methyl alcohol. Ethylene glycol is made by seven manufacturers in eleven locations.

Eastman Kodak Will Make

—Continued from page 7

ucts, will become assistant vice-president of that unit. R. L. Flanary, assistant comptroller, will assume the duties of comptroller .

John P. Tokarz, now assistant to the first vice- president of Tennessee Eastman, on January 1 will become assistant to Spencer E. Palmer, who will be elevated then to the first vice-presidency of Eastman Chemical Products.

E. C. Cathcart will be made sales manager of the plastics division of Eastman Products, succeeding David C. Williams who takes over as plastics vice-president.

W. P. Bussart, in charge of the St. Louis, Mo., office, will be transferred to Kingsport as assistant sales manager in the plastics division.

Guy A. Kirton, assistant sales manager for the chemicals division, will assume the duties of sales manager. Mr. Kirton will succeed Dr. James E. Magoffin, who on January 1 becomes vice-president in charge of the chemicals division of Eastman Chemical Products.

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Agricultural Chemicals

There was little strictly business activity going on last week. For the most part, the market for agricultural chemicals stuck to the dull side but despite the poor show—maybe, it was the holiday spirit—market sources were inclined to speak encouragingly about 1958 business prospects. As mentioned here last week, many ammonium sulfate producers are content with the current state of affairs. They said that the excess inventories that had plagued them earlier had been sufficiently wiped out so that they will not have to depend very heavily on the export market for the balance of the fertilizer year. Some mentioned that they would be out of the export market entirely. Sources attribute the tightening in ammonium sulfate to the decline in steel production and to the high level of exports in past months.

Fishmeal and fishscrap markets looked better to one interested party last week. He said that due to the completion of the fishing season in North Carolina and vicinity supplies were reduced to the point where they were now considered moderate. As a result, prices have strenghtened somewhat and regained $2 of the $6 lost the last week of November when sluggish demand was outbalanced by the large quantities of material on hand. Fishmeal is now quoted at $128, scrap at $124 per ton.

January 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton
Anhydrous ammonia, $4 per ton
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, 20c. per unit of P.
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit of nitrogen.

Potash producers, reportedly, are fighting the inventory battle too. In addition, sources said, new producers have come into this field in recent years and to make it doubly bad, more material is supposedly coming in from Canada than previously. Importers are not harassed by the problems currently facing domestic producers, it's said, and they expect that 1958 business will be about the same as that for the current year. They see no increase in potash imports.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, east coast, $2 per ton
Fishscrap, east coast, $2 per ton

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
107.82	107.54	112.24	108.70

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—While there was a slight flurry of buying early in the month as consumers took last advantage of the discounts offered till the first of the year, demand lately has been rather quiet, a producer said last week. He added that inventories were rather high but not excessive and that movement of material during the first quarter of 1958 should adequately reduce stocks on hand.

Effective January 1, the majority of producers will quote ammonium nitrate at $72 per ton.

Ammonium Sulfate—With steel production falling, ammonium sulfate supply has decreased correspondingly. Market sources mentioned this as one of the factors in the gradually tightening ammonium sulfate supply picture. In addition, the high level of exports has imparted some stability to this market.

Those in the business are now speaking encouragingly about 1958 business prospects. Reportedly, excess inventories have been wiped out and while there is adequate material, many producers said they would not have to concentrate on foreign markets to move material for the balance of the fertilizer year. There has been no word on price changes.

Anhydrous Ammonia—A $4 advance January 1, will bring the price of anhydrous ammonia to $88 per ton. Most consumers of this material took advantage of the discount earlier, producers said, so last week's market was rather quiet.

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal and fishscrap on the Atlantic coast firmed a bit last week, sources reported. Materials are now quoted at $128 and $124 per ton, respectively. According to people in the trade, a slight flurry of buying interest coupled with only moderate supplies due to the end of the fishing season in North Carolina and environs has prompted dealers to ask and receive higher prices for both fishmeal and fishscrap.

The Chicago price on tankage which advanced 25c. per unit ton two weeks ago held firm last week. Better demand from the feed trade was responsible for holding the new price, a dealer here said. Small quantities of tankage and similar materials were moving to formulators and other outlets but for the most part the market was rather dull.

Potash—From all reports, domestic potash producers and dealers are not overly optimistic in their business outlook for the first quarter of 1958. There is an abundance of material on the market, sources said, and competition for available outlets has grown progressively stronger. In the past year or so, new producers have come into the field and market observers said they expect more material to be brought in from Canada next year as mining activity in that country has been stepped up of late.

However, potash importers are not as glum about business conditions currently. Their situation, of course, is somewhat different. Importers deal strictly in large quantity shipments, are in a better delivery position, and do not depend on more or less routine demand.

Superphosphate—Domestic production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers in October amounted to 261,251 short tons (100% A. P. A.), compared with September, 1957, output of 188,705 short tons, the Department of Commerce reported. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 159,589 tons, or an increase of 33 percent from the volume shipped during the previous month. Stocks held by producing plants as of Ocober 31, totaled 336,620 tons, or 1 percent less than those held on September 30.

Production of concentrated superphosphate during the month of October amounted to 74,062 short tons, compared with 70,185 for the month previous, and 65,215 short tons of October, 1956. Shipments totaled 70,522 while stocks on hand at October's end amounted to 127,617 short tons.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January-October, 1957. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	Production	Shipments	Percentage Change Production	Percentage Change Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,143,645	639,726	— 6	— 4
Concentrated	683,299	707,092	+ 8	+18
Other Phosphate fertilizers	184,601	191,199	+10	+18
Total	2,011,545	1,538,017	— 1	— 8

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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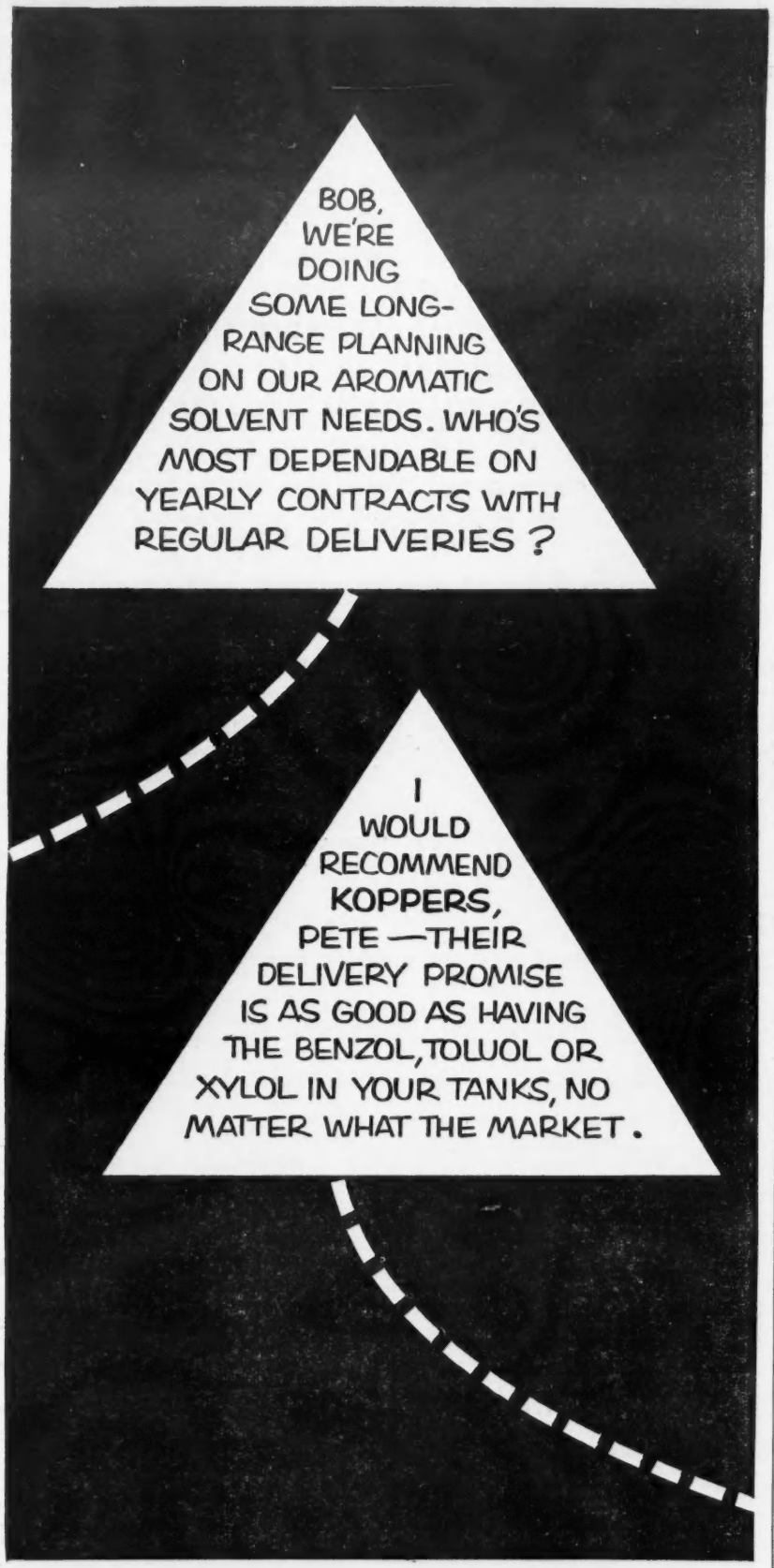
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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Steel producers were highly optimistic that 1958 sales volume would be at a better rate than the volume recorded through the second half of 1957. Steel consumers, who had accumulated substantial inventories, have been cleaning up these inventories at a rate of some 5 percent to 10 percent in excess of their purchases. At year's end, customer inventories are reported to be quite low. It is expected that during the new year steel buying will soon reach a level of some 10 percent in excess of actual customer consuming rate.

With respect to the percentage operation figures as reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, which reports the theoretical percentage of operations relative to industry capacity, it should be pointed out that the significant figure more accurately gauging business conditions in the steel industry is the ratio of the number of ingot tons produced in a given period to the number produced in the corresponding period in the previous year. Steel production capacity in the last year or two has been increased to such an extent that the industry can operate at a seemingly low percentage of theoretical capacity and still be producing significantly more ingot tons than would be represented by a might higher percentage capacity figure for a previous year. Accordingly, industry prospects and activity are very much better than mere percentage theoretical capacity figures would indicate.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
118.13	118.13	118.19	115.57

For Current Prices see page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Acetanilide, technical, 2c. per lb.
Anthraquinone, electrical grade, 19c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitroaniline, 12c. per lb.
p-Phenylenediamine, commercial grade, 10c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, rubbermakers, 9/100c.

Except for the increase in price of styrene monomer to rubber makers, an adjustment made in accordance with provisions of contract escalation, no changes in prices of any of the big volume coal chemicals were slated for the first quarter of the new year.

December was a very slow month. However, producers felt that buyers had allowed their inventories to reach very low levels by this time. Therefore, they were counting on a sharp pickup in orders during January.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that production of steel during the week ended December 29 would amount to 53.7 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to output of 1,374,000 net tons of steel. This figure is compared to production of 1,742,000 net tons of steel in the week previous, 1,846,000 net tons during the comparable week one month earlier and 2,322,000 net tons during the corresponding week a year earlier.

Basic Products

Benzene—There were strong indications that supplies have grown heavy all along the line ,in consumers' hands as well as at producing plants. Prospects for the immediate future were hardly comforting. Hanging over the market was 100,000 tons of trans-Iron Curtain benzene. And the steel industry would undoubtedly gear coking operations in the first half of 1958 to a rate substantially greater than that maintained in the fourth quarter of the closing calendar year.

What could develop into a firming influence was the fact that some major consumers have been cutting back their orders for imported material substantially. Prices of imported benzene had been inching up for some time and have reached a point where, the extra cost elements and handling problems of foreign material taken into account, the advantages of buying abroad had just about disappeared.

Domestic price of benzene held firm as the deadline for first quarter contracts passed, with tanklots still quoted at 36c. per gallon at major stock points. With demand softened, many people in this business had anticipated a reduction effective January 1. There had been talk that the price would be shaved by 4c. per gallon. Evidently, most producers believe that very little gain in volume would be achieved by a price reduction at this time.

There was a good replacement market for benzene via styrene monomer going into rubber for automotive tires. It was said that some of the newer types of tires, while consuming more rubber per unit, were giving the motorist less mileage than the older, conventional-type tires.

Markets in DDT and BHC, with farmers using more pesticides on reduced acreage, in detergents via dodecylbenzene and in nylon appeared to be secure. While synthetic phenol was off a bit, it still provided a pretty fair outlet for benzene.

Cresylic Acid—Demand has been tapering off lately. Balance of supply and demand has been made difficult by the fact that domestic production facilities have been more than doubled in the past several years, with petroleum-source acids coming in as a strong market factor. While business was not as good as it was during last March, April and May, the industry was looking for a pronounced upturn in January and February and a fairly good year through 1958.

Prices have been stabilized since the recent adjustment. Supplies were generally abundant.

Phenol—Synthetic material was rather listless through December, but seasonal factors would account for this behavior to a considerable extent. The long-term picture indicated a generally quieter tone, but sales volume has reached a fairly satisfactory level most of the time. The trade was waiting until late next month for a more reliable indication of the strength of this market. It was felt that synthetic phenol, while off a bit, was still in a somewhat better position than most other basic products of this market group.

Natural phenol has been a little weaker during the past two months, trade sources said, but was still in moderately good shape.

Pyridine—There was some disparity in appraisals of this market, but all agreed up to a point; pyridine was in a much stronger position than the great majority of coal chemicals.

One producer said demand had been moderately strong through December. Over a longer period, he said, the market had been fluctuating from only fair to good. Another said the market had been fairly strong in the recent past and was now firm.

Increased consumption of pyridine for use in manufacture of tranquilizers was advanced as a possible cause behind the reported improvement. Up to a point less than two years ago, it was recalled, this market had been chronically sick for years.

Some measure of the improvement was

Coal Chemicals

Estimate output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 29, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	534,845
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	22,774,037
Benzene	gals.	2,035,861
Coaltar	gals.	10,006,774
Creosote	gals.	388,194
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,165,259
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	7,764
Toluene	gals.	448,580
Xylene	gals.	129,398

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Coal Chemicals

seen in terms offered to exporters. They could get pyridine for shipment abroad at 50c. per pound early in 1957. Now the best they could do was to buy it for export at 75c. per pound, less 5 percent discount. Not so long ago, exporters were getting discounts up to as much as 30 percent.

Toluene—Conditions in this market remained unchanged at year's end. Producers were bothered with a serious inventory problem, and there was no indication that better balance could be achieved in the months immediately ahead. Demand was dull. General business activity was at a depressed level, and the steel industry was expected to accelerate coking operations considerably in the first quarter of the new year. Prices were expected to remain at current levels at least until the second quarter.

Xylene—Producers were unable to report any improvement in the rather listless market for xylene. Coking operations were almost certainly going to be stepped up by the steel industry in the first quarter of the new year, increasing the yield of byproduct xylene. There were no immediate prospects for improved demand. Consumers were having no difficulty getting enough material to satisfy their requirements.

Intermediates

p-Chlorophenol—This shaped up as a steady but somewhat limited market, largely dependent upon the upturns and downtrends of the dyestuffs market. A factor of some importance here, camouflaged by the fact that the government does not ordinarily buy p-chlorophenol directly, was government demand for this intermediate for use in formulating smoke dyes. Supplies were generally adequate. Prices were stable.

Monochlorobenzene—Price was steady and unchanged from previous report. Last change in this market occurred in late August of this year when chlorinated benzenes were advanced ¼c. per pound in tanks and ½c. per pound in less than tankcar quantities. Tariff Commission reports indicate that production in the first nine months of this year was 62 million pounds less than in the comparable period last year. Trading was routine.

Phthalic Anhydride—Consumption in domestic markets was still lagging. Depressing this market was sluggish trade in alkyd and related resins, this phenomenon reflecting poor demand for 1958-model automobiles. On the other hand, growing volume of exports and a gradual expansion of the market for polyesters were shoring up PA. Raw material naphthalene was abundantly available, and consumers were assured of adequate supplies of the intermediate product. The export picture is explained, trade sources said, by technological difficulties encountered by some of the new PA plants in Europe.

Styrene Monomer—Contract price of styrene monomer moving to rubber makers will be 9/100c. per pound higher beginning Wednesday, January 1. The new quotation is 12.56c. per pound. The advance is based on escalation provisions gearing the price to costs of crude oil at the well and labor at petroleum refineries and to indices of the three principal sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

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Bower Names 3 Companies To Sell Anhydrous Ammonia

Henry Bower Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has appointed three firms to distribute Bower brand anhydrous ammonia. They are:

Baker Sales & Service Company, Franklin Springs, N. Y., for the Utica, N. Y. area; Munford Engineering Company, Jackson, Miss., for central and south Mississippi; and Lehigh Valley Chemical Company, Easton, Pa., for the Easton-Allentown-Reading, Pa., area.

Hoechst Banks

—Continued from page 5

in its annual report, notes that in 1955, Knapsack Griesheim, a subsidiary, enlarged its production capacity by addition of a closed furnace with a capacity of 40,000 kilowatts.

Nevertheless, Hoechst points out, there is still a shortage of carbide. Another development since World War II, and a key factor in current development of non-carbide sources of acetylene in Germany, is spiraling costs of power and raw materials.

Dr. Herbert Koelbel, of the Institute for Technical Chemistry of the Technical University of Berlin, has given intensive study to possible uses of recovered carbon monoxide stack gases in straight-chain hydrocarbon manufacture, so critical has the cost-price-availability squeeze been on raw materials (OPD, 10/4/57).

Acetylene's Importance Here

American carbide producers say that between 75 and 80 percent of domestic production goes into the manufacture of acetylene. A big application: The neoprene operations of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

But producers in the natural gas-rich southwest are using two German processes, the Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik's Sachse process and the Huls process, to get their acetylene.

American Cyanamid Company and Monsanto Chemical Company, to mention two, are producing acrylonitrile from natural gas acetylene.

The United States has had ethylene aplenty, owing to its vast petroleum resources. Ethylene has been called the chief factor in the formation of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, which was created as the result of a study which started out to examine acetylene.

But the Germans, poor in resources of both petroleum and natural gas, have relied on the carbide industry there to furnish them with their organic building block.

In order to broaden its base of raw materials, Hoechst is rapidly pushing its petrochemical expansion. After completion of its present program, the German firm hopes to be able to put out 50,000 to 60,000 metric tons of olefins per year.

Hoechst's Starting Point

Starting products for Hoechst's petrochemical plants are produced in a crude oil distillation plant with a throughput capacity of 200,000 to 300,000 tons per year of crude oil.

For the time being, the company notes, a part of the crude oil will still be processed into diesel and furnace oil. Later, however, the entire capacity will be taken up by petrochemical plants.

Hoechst isn't stopping with just crude oil cracking, either. At its Gendorf plant, petrochemical units will be built using for the first time a middle temperature cracking process based on light oils.

End products of the Gendorf project will be ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol. Hoechst will rely on natural gas wells to be found in the Gendorf-Pfungstadt region for production of chlorinated methane products.

Borane Combustion

—Continued from page 5

ical Corporation, behaves like molasses at high temperatures.

The New York company is already shipping boron-based fuels for the Air Force from a pilot plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y. At one time, it was feared that borane combustion products would goo up the turbine blades of an engine, but reportedly, this difficulty has been solved.

Weight of reason leans even more heavily toward jet engines, as compared to rocketry, since an Air Force source has announced that the chemical bomber will be able to use advanced conventional fuels if the new exotic fuels are not ready at flight time.

Also, it is reported that a ramjet test missile, believed to be the air-breathing "Snark," has flown more than three times the speed of sound, or 2,000 miles per hour, using borane-based fuels.

Olin Mathieson points out that air breathing engines cannot perform at altitudes appreciably greater than about 65,000 feet, not much below the proposed ceiling for the new bomber.

Olin is pushing ahead construction of high energy fuels plant for the Air Force which is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1959. Callery Chemical Company, Callery, Pa., expects to put its Muskogee, Okla., plant for the Navy on stream some time during February.

Work on high energy fuels has been conducted in this country on an extensive basis since 1952. Development of a chemical bomber has been in the works since 1955.

Nat'l Aniline Man Retires

The retirement of Karl Ivar Ekholm, veteran paper dye salesman and sales executive of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, as of December 31, 1957, has been announced. Mr. Ekholm, assistant director of dyestuff sales, has been with the company for the past thirty-four years.

Electro Organic Corp. Moves

Electro Organic Corporation, formerly of Newark, N. J., has moved its plant and offices to a fifty-acre site at Glen Gardner, in Hunterdon County, N. J.

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Aliphatic Organics

Leading producers will hike prices of crude technical grades of sodium carboxymethylcellulose 2 cents per pound across the board effective Wednesday, January 1. Included in the advance will be 96.4 percent material of low or medium viscosity, 65 percent material of low or medium viscosity, 60 percent CMC sold for use in mud drilling and 60 percent material of very low viscosity. Standard CMC of low or medium viscosity and high-viscosity cellulose gum will remain unchanged as to price.

Generally depressed business conditions and the holiday doldrums were clearly reflected in this market. Particularly hard hit were glycerine, pentaerythritol, sorbitol and the other polyols. Acetaldehyde, acetic acid and acetic anhydride, while they were in better state than many other aliphatic chemicals, were not quite as strong a they have been. The solvents, moving pretty well as a group, were yet somewhat slow.

Relative to the general decline in business activity, the market position of formaldehyde was fair. There were some soft spots. Consumption of formaldehyde for manufacture of resins was apparently marking time, and the dip in plywoods was evidently sharper than the trade had anticipated. These factors were more or less compensated, however, by active trade to firms in metal finishing, including the automotive finishes, and to producers of textile and paper finishes.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
131.03	131.03	131.04	130.81

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.
Crude, 65%, low or medium vis., 2c. per lb.

Acetic Acid—Use as a chemical intermediate was buoying trade in this acid at the close of the year, with the result that demand was fairly strong in view of generally depressed business conditions and the holiday doldrums. In particular, the textile and herbicides makers were consuming acid at a good rate.

Methanol—Production of natural methanol declined to 101,000 gallons on a 100 percent methanol content basis during September of this year, the Census Bureau reported. Easily the lowest figure reported in any of the first nine calendar months in 1957 and lower than output in any month in 1956, this production is in sharp contrast to the 165,000 gallons turned out in the month previous and the 198,000 gallons produced during September, 1956.

The reduced rate of production was reflected in a substantial trimming of producers' inventories, which were off from 421,000 gallons as of the end of August to 362,000 gallons reported on hand one month later.

Molasses—Light trading and stable prices featured this market in the week ended last Monday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Demand was slow at most marketing points, though reports from a few centers described it as moderate to good.

In common with prices at most points, quotations on blackstrap at both New York and New Orleans were unchanged. New York price was 18c. per gallon. New Orleans prices ranged from 13c. to 13¾c. per gallon, with most transactions consummated at 13½c. per gallon. Trade reports said that the price at the bottom of the range represented an undetermined proportion of resales.

Sales of blackstrap, including refiners' byproducts, were reported at from 16½c. to 17c. per gallon in the Philadelphia area.

Pentaerythritol—The tone of this market remained a bit flabby. December was plainly a slow month, and November left much to be desired. PE apparently was reflecting an accurate image of general business conditions, the breadth of its consumption pattern making it ideally suited to serve as a barometer in this regard. More particularly, demand for PE for production of surface coatings for decorative and furniture finishes was rather poor. Supplies were plentiful.

Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose—Crude technical grades will be advanced 2c. per pound by leading producers effective Wednesday, January 1, across the board. According to the new schedule, prices east of and including Denver, on the basis of 100 percent CMC content, will be:

For 96.4 percent material of low or medium viscosity, 41½c. per pound in minimum lots of 23,000 pounds, 43½c. per pounds in lots from 2,000 to 22,999 pounds, 47½c. per pound in lots of from 100 to 1,999 pounds and 51½c. per pound in lots of less than 100 pounds.

For 65 percent material of low or medium viscosity, 41½c. per pound in carlots and truckloads, 43½c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads, minimum of 2,000 pounds; 47½c. per pound in lots of from 100 to 1,999 pounds and 51½c. per pound in lots of less than 100 pounds.

For 60 percent material sold for use in mud drilling, 39c. per pound in carlots and truckloads and 41c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads.

For 60 percent material of very low viscosity, 48c. per pound in carlots and truckloads and 50c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads.

The foregoing material is packaged in bags or fiber drums. Shipping terms are on a works basis with minimum transportation allowed in the east. But west of Denver prices are 2c. per pound lower across the board, and no transportation is allowed in that zone.

Ethyl Alcohol: October

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

	October 1957	October 1956	July 1, 1957 Oct. 31, 1957	July 1, 1956 Oct. 31, 1956
NET PRODUCTION				
Undenatured ..... proof gals.	41,109,339	36,065,980	158,198,851	148,955,112
Completely denatured ..... wine gals.	73,653	85,908	201,369	172,584
Specially denatured ..... wine gals.	22,144,835	20,682,952	81,108,589	82,796,485
WITHDRAWALS				
Undenatured, tax paid ..... proof gals.	942,466	1,120,084	3,380,472	3,510,380
Tax free ..... proof gals.	41,404,687	38,794,573	157,138,887	155,479,355
Completely denatured ..... wine gals.	67,573	68,433	180,743	154,572
Specially denatured ..... wine gals.	22,917,030	20,037,931	81,379,369	79,059,235
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD				
Undenatured ..... proof gals.	24,440,814	37,289,654	24,440,814	37,289,654
Completely denatured ..... wine gals.	29,278	28,742	29,278	28,742
Specially denatured ..... wine gals.	4,948,280	10,559,338	4,948,280	10,559,338

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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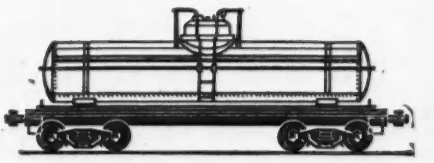

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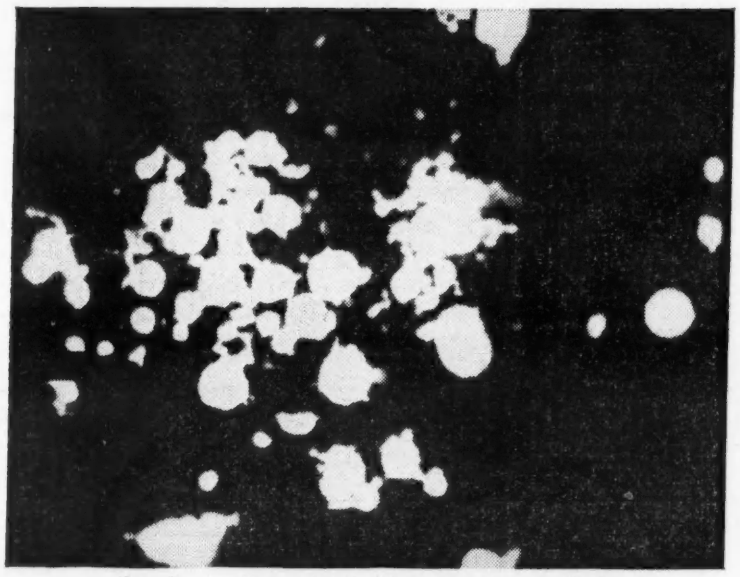

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading over the holidays on bulk drugs and fine chemicals was characteristically slow. After the new year, business volume was expected to resume, but for now, business was at a standstill. Overall, outlook in the pharmaceutical industry for the new year was very optimistic. The feeling was expressed that the net trend of business would be upward, and superimposed upon this pattern was the heavy current demand for preparations used in the treatment of upper respiratory diseases. Nasal preparations, aspirin, APC pills, and antihistamines led the parade.

The supply position of aspirin was rapidly recovering from its tight supply at the year end. It was estimated that the end of January would see normal balances between supply and demand, which should continue unless there is another outbreak of flu in February. Some sources looked for such an outbreak, while others discounted it entirely. Overall the flu situation has now pretty well subsided, and makers of vaccine were sitting with heavy inventories at the year end.

Acetophenetidin was in quite ample supply, as was also caffeine. Domestic producers of caffeine were enjoying somewhat better business call from the trade, due to scarcity of foreign material.

High purity tonnage chemicals used by such industries as the electronics industry were experiencing a mild slowup due to reduced production output in certain sections of the electronic industry. However, the situation was regarded as temporary, and better production schedules were looked for in the new year, perhaps near the second quarter. Heavy buying of fine chemicals by the pharmaceutical industry was expected to ease off in the weeks immediately ahead. Overall, prospects for 1958 were viewed as likely to net about the same business volume as 1957. Whether or not profits would net a comparable volume depended on how well costs could be controlled.

Acetophenetidin — Supplies were quite plentiful despite the added demand this fall for APC pills, and various cold preparations. Most consumers reported that at no time did they have any trobule getting all that they required. This item apparently was free even when aspirin was tight. For the present, prices were holding, but in view of the abundant supply, some consumers, over the long range, felt that the price position might weaken.

Aspirin—Supplies were no longer short, but the market remained a bit snug. It was said in most quarters that by the end of January the overall supply position should be back to normal. Some sources predicted, and others discounted, the belief that February would see another outbreak of Asian flu.

At any rate, there was no current pressure on the market due to flu, and some makers of the flu vaccine had rather heavy inventories which they were having considerable difficulty in moving.

Regardless of any up and down pressure of demand on the aspirin market, prices were expected to hold unchanged for the weeks immediately ahead.

Brucine—The alkaloid and sulfate were very scarce in supply due to discontinued strychnine production. This acute supply position was expected to continue until the Spring of 1958 when a plant will come on stream making brucine as a prime product, rather than a by-product. Imported material was virtually non-available.

Caffeine—There are abundant supplies of domestic material. With foreign material now somewhat scarce, the domestic item appears to be viewed with more buying interest than it has enjoyed over most of 1957. The plight of domestic manufacturers at the hands of cheap foreign imports has been pointed out in these market reports repeatedly, and need not be cited further now.

It is hoped that the domestic caffaine market will benefit by the recent clarification of a Treasury decision to reclassify many chemicals which will raise duty from 5 to 11½ percent.

Demand from the pharmaceutical trade for caffeine has been seasonally up, but the demand from the beverage trade is seasonally down. Prices hold firm.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
63.22	63.22	63.22	65.26

For Current Prices see Page 9

Folic Acid—The abundance of imported material coming into the country at prices lower than domestic schedules, is having an adverse effect on domestic sales, and the feeling was expressed in certain quarters that this situation was likely to lead to further price declines in the months immediately ahead.

l-Lysine — This essential amino acid was finding widespread use in geriatric formulations, pediatric products and prenatal diet food supplements. Being important literally from the cradle to the grave, a well sustained good market was expected in the future for this item.

However, domestic production capacity has been increased very considerably over the last year, in addition to which some foreign sources have switched their production from the dl- acid to the l- acid. The result is a supply position of abundance which lends itself to highly competitive market conditions.

dl-Methionine—Demand in the pharmaceutical field was steady at prices of $3.50 per pound in fifty-pound fiber drum quantities. However, trading in the feed grade at $2.45 per pound was the item of larger volume buying interest. Like anything else sold to the feed industry, however, there were considerable competitive pressures always brought to bear.

Opium and Derivatives — The crop in Turkey has been quite short, and the result has been a heavy demand on Indian production. Supplies were said to be on the short side for opium derived narcotics, despite competition from synthetically produced narcotic drugs. Prices remained unchanged.

Reserpine — Curent quotations on this alkaloid stood at $1.40 per gram for crystals. The market was quiet, and outlook for the coming year was one of severe competition and pressure on current price levels.

Streptomycin — Sales volume on bulk salts was regarded as well sustained. Price patterns which have been in effect over recent months were expected to hold well into the new year, both on streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin.

Strychnine—Curtailment in production has resulted in a short supply of high quality material. Overall businiess volume in this item is not large, but output of good material has been inadequate for the demand.

Vitamins—Vitamin A was firm in price and continued to move in good volume. Current price patterns were expected to hold in the months immediately ahead. Import competitive pressure was still heavy on ascorbic acid from Japan, Italy, and Australia. Imports of folic acid from Japan, Italy, England, and Denmark exerted pressure on domestic producers. Certain other vitamins were likewise affected.

Botanicals

Trading last week suffered at the hands of the holiday season, and very little material was moved. Inventories were being allowed to dwindle at the year end, in part for reasons of tax purposes, and in part because of the

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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desire of customers to use up old stocks in anticipation of purchases of new crop material after the first of the year. This applied to both domestic and foreign source botanicals.

Certain items, such as mandrake root and a few other domestic botanical drugs which were collected in better crop volume than last year, were viewed as facing a weakened price structure. Certain items such as Ipecac root were scarce because the old crop had run out and the new crop would not be available before January when the earliest replacements from Puerto Rico were expected.

The papain market remained in a confused and unsatisfactory state due to the continued rejection of arrivals because of poor quality or condition of shipments. This situation needed straightening out at the primary market source.

Black Haw Root — Trading, which all month had been no more than routine, was at a standstill over the holidays. Better outlooks were held for trading later in January. Prices were unchanged at the year-end.

Ipecac Root—With the old crop utterly exhausted, trading was at a standstill, and prices quoted were purely nominal. The very tight supply position was expected to prevail until some relief would come during the month of January when some replacements were expected from Puerto Rico.

Mandrake Root—While there were reports of a significantly better crop this year than last year, and also reports on some weakening of the price structure—it should be remembered that just because supplies are about ample, there is no sound reason to expect prices to continue to slide downward. Last year there was a short crop, and the better crop supply this year merely made the prospective supply position one of balance rather than scarcity. Mandrake will not be a glut on the market, and the present price of 50 cents per pound was viewed as likely to be fairly firm.

Soapbark—Trading in this item is never one of large volume, and over the holiday was at a standstill for all practical purposes. Supplies were quite adequate to meet all demands now, or in the months immediately ahead. Prices which weakened a bit early in the month were expected to hold into the new year.

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—Continued from page 5

been working at the Glidden plant in Baltimore, Md., for several months.

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Obituaries

Alfred W. Bays

Alfred W. Bays, retired general counsel, secretary and director of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., died December 22. He was eighty-one years old.

Mr. Bays served as general counsel of Abbott from 1919 to 1954 and as a director of the company from 1924 to 1951. He was secretary from 1933 to 1955. At the time of his death he was president and a director of the Abbott Foundation.

Otto E. Lohrke

Otto E. Lohrke, sales manager of Metasap Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. Y., died December 20 in Newark, N. J. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Lohrke was with Metasap in various capacities for thirty-four years.

Ferdinand Weber

Ferdinand Weber, vice-president and treasurer of George Lueders & Co., New York, died December 23 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was eighty-eight years old.

Mr. Weber joined Lueders in 1892 and was active in the firm until his death.

Dr. Hillel Bendas, organic chemist for Ions Exchange & Chemical Corporation, New York, died December 18 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was forty-nine years old.

Leroy E. Nelson, retired vice-president of Illinois Zinc Company, Chicago, died December 21 in that city. He was sixty-nine years old.

J. Bruce Stuart, sr., former manager of asphalt sales for Texas Company, died December 22 in West Orange, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years old.

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ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Rio de Janeiro
BEEF EXTRACT—160 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BISMUTH—366 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
n-BUTYL BROMIDE—1 dm, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
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FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
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Though the market for the most part stood waist deep in its end-of-the-year lull, a number of oils firmed on developments in their source markets. Included in this group were nutmeg, orange, and rosemary oils while in the seeds and spices market, cassias continued strong though the price advances last week weren't as extravagant as those which had gone into effect during the weeks previous. On the negative side of the ledger, sweet almond, sandalwood and spearmint oils and the aromatic chemical eugenol took backward steps as a result of the slack demand picture. The orange oils were hiked in price because of the heavy frost damage done to the Florida crop. Thus, Florida oil is listed at greatly hightened but nominal listings, while the California material profited from the situation and was also hiked in price. Nutmeg oil, still afflicted by a tight supply picture, advanced further on spot last week, while the source spice, a constant victim of vaccilating price structure, did an about face and reversing direction for the second time in three weeks.

Producers of peppermint and spearmint, according to a report by the Department of Agriculture, put more acres into production this year and got less out of it than they did last year. The production of crops for mint oil was 2,967,000 pounds, with a value of $12,016,000. This compares with 2,991,000 pounds produced last year with a value of $14,844,000 and a 1949-55 average output of 2,236,000 pounds with a value of $11,645,000. The production was from a total acreage this year of 62,700 acres as against 51,000 acres last year and a seven year average acreage of 58,550.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bergamot oil, 25c. per lb.
Cassia, Vera, "A," ¼c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
"C," 1½c. per lb.
Korintje, "B," ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, 50c. per lb.
Orange, California, 5c. per lb.
Florida, 45c. per lb. (Nom.)
Rosemary oil, 5c. per lb.
Styrax, 35c. per lb.

Reduced

Almond oil, sweet, 10c. per lb.
Cardamoms, Ceylon green, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
East Indian, 5c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.
Carvol, 80c. per lb.
Eugenol, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
145.88	145.92	145.57	141.56

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet almond oil sank in price slightly last week dealers here on spot reported. The new schedule, attributed in part to the end-of-the-year buying lull, brought the price down to an inside quote of $1.25 per pound or 10c. per pound less than had been previously quoted. The material has been moving toward an easier position for the past few months, it was said.

Bergamot—This material stood virtually alone in a continuing firming position on spot and at source last week. The condition, which has been in effect since the summer months, is attributed to the short crop resultant of the dry summer that prevailed through the southern European growing area. Currently the material is being quoted on spot at $12.75 per pound on the inside or about 25c. per pound more than had been previously asked.

Nutmeg—While the source spice market continued to vaccilate, having reversed position twice within the past three weeks, the oils market stood firm and firmer last week with advances of 50c. per pound registered on spot. The market on the whole is a reflection of the highly tight supply picture. The situation is nothing new but a condition that has been in effect for some two or three years, originating in extremely heavy storm damage to trees and plantations at source. Within the next two years, the supply situation should right itself, one source noted, but demand has developed heavily over the past years whereas the supply picture will only stand at the level at which it stood before the damage was done. The new listings on spot are a range of $14 to $14.25 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—One dealer on spot last week further reduced the price of this material. The South American essential oil has been soft for some time. The current quote offered, a range of 50c. to 55c. per pound, is 5c. less than had previously been listed on spot. The domestic quote was already dangerously low at the earlier price. No variation in the general price structure is anticipated.

Orange—Both Florida and California material claimbed on spot last week, sources here reported, with the former climbing to a high position but nearly purely on a nominal basis. The developments in this market are primariliy reflective of the frost damage to the Florida crop. This has made the Florida oil virtually unobtainable on spot. As a result, demand for California material has been heightened. However, there were solidifying developments in this market previously due to holiday seasonal demand. The eventual development of the present situation is dependant upon how much production Florida growers will be able to offer and how good demand is next year.

Peppermint—A Department of Agriculture report noted that this year's peppermint crop of 2,344,000 pounds had a value of $9,831,000 pounds on the basis of an average price of $4.19 per pound. Last year the peppermint crop of 2,326,000 pounds sold at an average price of $5.22 a pound for a total value of $12,142,000. Over the past year period, 1949-55, the price has averaged $5.40 a pound for an average value of $8,937,000.

Spearmint—The crop this year totaled 623,000 pounds which sold for an average price of $3.51 per pound for a total value of $2,185,000. Last year the crop totaled 665,000 pounds and sold for an average price of $4.06 a pound for a total value of $2,702,000. The seven year average spearmint crop is 593,000 pounds with a total value of $2,708,000 based on the average price of $4.62 a pound.

The price of this oil, which has been relatively soft on spot ever since the early government production estimates were released, has fallen further it was reported last week. The current spot quote, a range of $4 to $.20 per pound is 25c. per pound less than had been previously quoted.

Rosemary — This material, which has been firming on spot slowly but surely, advanced further on spot last week, sources here reported. The movement is attributed to steady demand and limitations in supply. The present hike, 5c. per pound, brings the price up to a 90c. per pound spot level. Further developments in this market might be anticipated, it was said.

Sandalwood—This material, which has been plagued in respect to price by at best fair demand picture coupled with plentiful production, has sunk further on spot, dealers here reported last week. The new quote, an inside price of about $11.50 per pound, is 25c. per pound less than had been previously listed for the oil. The material, for the next months at any rate, will at best hold its own, source here reported, while there is a healthy chance that a further softening movement might take place.

Aromatic Chemicals

Carvol — The price of this aromatic chemical was softened on spot by a major producer here, it was reported last week. The new spot quote, a range of $5 to $5.40 per pound is 80c. per pound less than had been previously listed. The material had been relatively stable for some time.

Eugenol—This material, in a relatively soft state for some time on spot, was relaxed price-wise last week, sources here

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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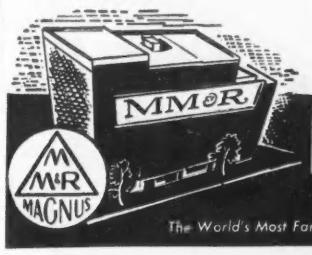

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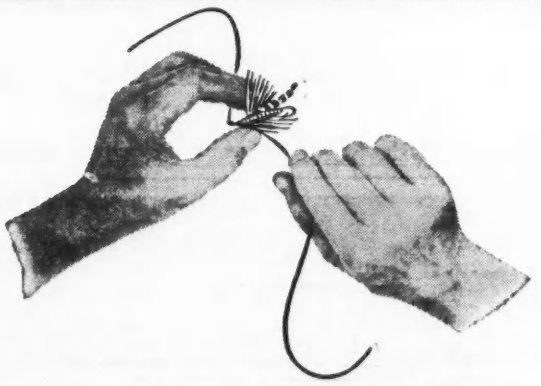

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Essential Oils

said. The new listing, a range of $2 to $2.20 per pound, is 25c. per pound less than had been previously quoted on spot. The price shift is attributed to a relatively slack demand situation coupled with a good supply condition.

Styrax—One source here noted a hardening in the spot price structure of this item. New price levels are a range of about $1.35 to $1.50 a pound or about 35c. per pound more than had been quoted previously. The movement was prompted, the source said, by the upward trend in Asiatic styrax gum with limited unsold amounts being sold at about 40c. more than earlier quotes. Supplies at the primary center as well as on spot have become virtually exhausted by sudden spurts in demand. New and growing outlets are considered an immediate cause.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—This spice appeared to have quieted down somewhat from its inexorable climb upward of the past few weeks. A few items persisted to move higher but the flagrant advances of the previous weeks were nowhere in sight. This, of course, is not necessarily an intimation that the situation at Indonesian source has become any more stable. It merely signifies that domestic dealers and importers have decided to bide their time and await further developments before laying in heavy stories at the quickly advancing prices. The situation is not expected to clear up for some months if not longer and obviously, in the light of regular cassia demand, further price movements will take place in this market.

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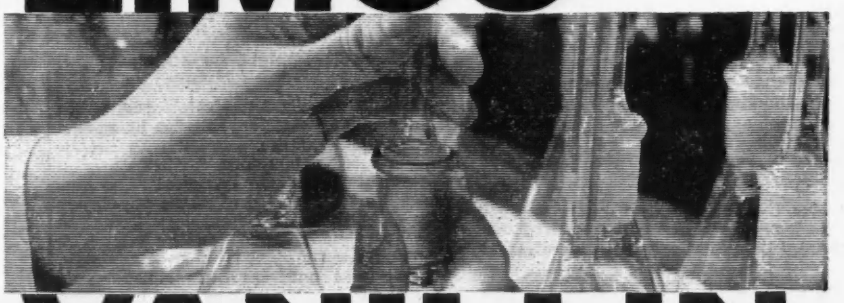

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Business was slow in textile and leather chemicals last week which is usual at this season. While consumers increased interest in early next year needs, actual trading was still restricted to immediate needs. Pricewise the market remained unchanged and steady. The current annual capacity of the rayon producing segment of the man-made fiber industry is 1,153,000,000 pounds, according to Organon, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau. This capacity comprises 638,000,000 pounds of filament yarn monofilaments and 515,000,000 pounds of staple tow. By July of next year this total is expected to decline slightly to 1,148,000,000 pounds which encompasses an anticipated decline of 25,000,000 pounds in the rayon filament yarn capacity to 613,000,000 pounds and an increase of 20,000,000 pounds in the rayon staple tow capacity to 535,000,000 pounds per year.

Acetate capacity is placed at 382,000,000 pounds comprising 292,000,000 pounds of filament yarn monofilaments and 90,000,000 pounds of staple tow. No change is indicated over the next two years.

The Organon capacity survey on the United States man-made fiber producing industry shows current capacity at 2,302,000,000 pounds annually. By next July this capacity is expected to increase by 6 percent to to 2,436,000,000 pounds. The projected capacity as of March, 1959, is placed at 2,521,,000,000 pounds annually and a further increase to 2,594,000,000 pounds is expected by November, 1959. Organon cautions that the data presented are only a capacity production survey and they are not to be regarded as a forecast of actual production for any period.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
103.11	103.11	103.09	108.55

For Current Prices see page 9

January 1 Price Declines

Potato starch, Idaho, 15c. per 100 lbs., f.o.b. mills, western delivery. 15c. per 100 lbs. and 50c. freight allowance to eastern points.

Sizing Materials

Quiet demand was noted for sizing materials during the past week. Prices were unchanged and well held, except Idaho potato starch which was cut fractionally for shipment from mills, effective January 1. Domestic starch was unchanged and well held for next year delivery. New business in tapioca flour was inactive, though users showed moderate interest in Siamese flour for delivery during the first quarter next year. Arrivals against recent contracts were readily absorbed. Inquiry for Brazilian flour was slow and market remained merely nominal at unchanged quotations. Corn starch and dextrin remained steady at prevailing quotations. Technical albumin egg and egg yolk were maintained at recent advances due to higher production cost. Demand for sago flour was confined to spot delivery. Interest in replacements was slow.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Petroleum Derivatives

A major supplier of liquefied petroleum gases put into effect a new price schedule for propane December 26. The one-half cent temporary voluntary allowance was removed at Baton Rouge and Group 3 and this brought the prices in those areas to 5.375 cents and 5 cents, respectively. At the same time, the one-half cent discount in New York was halved. Propane here is now quoted at 9.55 cents in buyers' cars, 9.8 cents, sellers' cars. The new postings reflect the increased demand of recent weeks and the expected jump in sales within the next few months.

According to a report issued by Phillips Petroleum Company, liquefied petroleum gas sales this year have increased 4.1 percent over 1956, lower than in recent years, but still the 1957 leader in sales increases of petroleum products.

Industry sales of butane and propane, reportedly, will total about 6,907 million gallons this year.

Used primarily as home heating and motor fuels, liquefied petroleum gases are finding fast favor with both outlets. According to the Phillips survey, the most rapidly expanding element of the motor fuel market is industrial tractors and lift trucks.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
106.74	106.74	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 14 totaled 279,210,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 279,751,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 541,000 barrels comprising an increase of 243,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 784,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Light Oils

Chemical buyers have surveyed the light oils market and come up with their impressions of first quarter 1958 business (Section II of this issue of OPD). Fifty percent of the purchasing agents predict a price cut in benzene while the remaining fifty percent believe that any change is unlikely. Those who thought that a decline was in the offing said that the amount of benzene imported during the first few months of next year will have an affect on price stability. If imports rise appreciably, there might be a corresponding drop in the price of domestic material, they said.

Toluene has endured the long supply situation for many months. Some of the PA's felt that eventually prices would drop but the majority—fifty-seven percent—thought a new price schedule would not be forthcoming.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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Coatings Materials

The coatings market had to defer last week to the Christmas holiday. Toward the end of the week, consumption was everywhere restricted to seasonal beverages, which trade sources said were in good supply. Although the price front was generally quiet, a little action resulted from the tumbling price of sodium tungstate. A manufacturer of dry colors announced that the tungstated variety of brilliant green thioflavin toner would be reduced 20 cents per pound on contract, effective the first of the year. In line with this action, an advance of 25 cents per pound, previously scheduled for victoria blue toner was rescinded. The price of sodium tungstate has declined from $2.25 to $1.30 over the past year.

As to next year's business outlook, trade sources were saying last week that there was reason to hope for significant improvement during the first quarter. By then, the production end of the economy would be feeling the effects of the Federal Reserve Board's more liberal credit policy. Increased governmental spending for military procurement is also in the offing, these sources pointed out.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
101.29	100.29	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Lead Pigments—Market was seasonally quiet last week. Prices held steady at recently reduced levels. Carload listings of red lead range 15¼c. per pound for 95 percent, 15.45c. for 97 percent and 15.60 for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral are quoted respectively at 14¾c. per pound and 17.60c.

January 1 Price Advances

Alkali blue powder, 6c. per lb.
Alkali blue toner, 8c. per lb.
Benzidine yellow, lightfast, 15c. per lb.
AAOT, 10c. per lb.
AAA, 10c. per lb.
Brilliant green thioflavin toner, 10c. per lb.
Dinitroaniline toner, orange, 6c. per lb.
Eosin toner, red, 10c. per lb.
Hansa yellow, 10G, 10c. per lb.
Lithol red toner, barium, 5c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, resinated, 7c. per lb.
Para toner, red, 6c. per lb.
Chlorinated, 6c. per lb.
Peacock blue lake, fugitive, 10c. per lb.
Pigment green B, 10c. per lb.
Red Lake toner, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine red, molybdated, 20c. per lb.

Titanium Dioxide—Generally good business volume was maintained during the fourth quarter. There have been no price changes since March 1, when a 1c. per pound advance became official. In contrast to previous years, supply during 1957 was sufficient to meet the demands of an expanding market.

Tungstated Colors — Because of the weakening market for sodium tungstate, several changes have been announced for these pigments. Brilliant green thioflavin toner, tungstated, will be reduced 20c. per pound on contract, effective the first of the year. Victoria blue toner, previously scheduled for a 25c. per pound advance, will be left unchanged. The price of sodium tungstate has declined over the past year from $2.25 to $1.30.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Export demand has been consistently good, but until just recently, the domestic market was experiencing a reaction—in the form of diminished sales—to the spurt of heavy buying that preceeded the fourth quarter price increase.

The re-sale market for brake lining should end the year with an increase of about 5 to 8 percent over 1956, according to a recent publication. Although sales of new equipment are gaining from the introduction of new models, the trend in the automobile field has begun to take on a bearish cast, with dealers' inventories building up over last year's levels and production cutbacks being announced by two of the industry's big three.

Heavy construction and residential house building appear to be moving slowly upward, but nothing approaching a boom can be expected with the economy in its current state. Increased government spending in military procurement together with the Federal Reserve Board's move in the direction of easier credit will, it is generally hoped, gradually propel business sentiment back to the old cry of expanding horizons and new peaks.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Prices of this line of resins will be unchanged come the first of the year, if the price listing of one major producer may be taken as indicative of the trend. Perhaps here the upward pressure of higher costs is being offset by the factors of intense competition and abundant supply.

Polyvinyl-Acetate Latex—As a basic ingredient in a new line of gloss paints, this material is being watched with interest by some trade sources. Prices are strong and supply adequately available.

Maleics—A few grades are going up 1½c. per pound with the majority unchanged on January 1, a leading manufacturer recently announced. Demand has held up comparatively well, considering the general downtrend in business.

Urea-Formaldehydes—A leading maker announced that prices will hold at present levels during the next contract quarter. Demand is good and supply adequate.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—Contract prices of diethyl and dimethyl phthalate will be 1½c. per pound higher, effective the first of the year. Major producers have already put these changes into effect on spot. Diethyl is quoted at 31½c. per pound for carlots, 32½c. per pound for less than carlots and 29c. for tankcars. Dimethyl prices are 32c. in carlots, 33c. in less than carlots and 29½c. in tankcars. Industry sources account for the hikes by higher costs of production.

Dioctyl and related phthalates are unchanged and relatively steady. With inventory time upon us, consumers are buying only enough to keep the plant running.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Price levels held unchanged, with business volume substantially diminished because of year-end inventory taking. Philippine pale nubs are quoted at 33¼c. to 37c. per pound; Pontianak chips list at 22¾c. to 25c. per pound.

Dammar Gum—Political strife in the Indonesian archipelago has failed to have any affect on gum transactions. Shipments are preceeding on schedule and producers are accepting orders for later delivery. Despite nationalization of Dutch property and other developments in Java, things are expected to remain normal in the gum producing areas, Sumatra and the Celebes.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Quiet trade was in evidence as the end of the year approached. Argentine casein for immediate delivery was quoted here at 21c. to 21½c. per pound, minimum one carlot.

Naval Stores

Production in November of gum naval stores amounted to 9,450 barrels of turpentine and 36,610 drums of rosin, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. In the April-November period, output decreased by 6,010 barrels of turpentine and 20,580 drums of rosin from levels of the comparable period of last year, the board noted. During the first eight months of the crop year, steam distilled turpentine output was 3 percent less and sulfate 2 percent more than for the same months a year earlier. In the same period, steam distilled rosin production declined by 8 percent. On November 30, stocks of wood turpentine were slightly above last month's level, but steam distilled wood rosin stocks were 11,010 drums lower than on October 31.

Pine Gum—For the week ended Decem-

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Coatings Materials

ber 14, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $21.97, as compared with $22.13 the previous week and $25.21 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 12,800 barrels, as against 15,405 the previous week and 17,400 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 7.12 gallons of turpentine and 296.9 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 0; WG, 3; N, 24; M, 40; and K and below, 33.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 20	Mon. Dec. 23	Tues. Dec. 24[1]	Wed. Dec. 25[1]	Thurs. Dec. 26
Drums—					
N	$7.60	...	...	...	...
WW	8.18§	$8.19	...	...	...
Bags—					
N	$7.50	...	...	...	...
WW	$8.00	...	...	...	...
Tankcars (for week ended December 20) M or better, $7.05; K or better, $7.00.					
Sales, USDA	622*	80*	...	...	320*[2]

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5275	...	...	...	...
Sales	25,000¶	...	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c., l.c.l., 82c.

*—Drums equivalent. †—Tankcars. ¶—Gallons. §—Average price.
[1] Market closed for holiday.
[2] Sales confined to export.

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PORTLAND, ORE.—Cordano Chemical Co., 56 S. E. Belmont St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. E. Nichaus & Co., Inc., 3419-21 Gratiot St.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—George C. Brandt, Inc., 760 Vandalia St.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 223 Seguin St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. — L. H. Butcher Co., 15th & Vermont St.
SEATTLE, WASH. — Great Western Chemical Co., 1241 Sixth Ave., So.
TRENTON, N.J.—R. E. Carroll, Inc., P. O. Box 139
TULSA, OKLA. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 36 N. Guthrie
WICHITA, KAN.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 727 E. Osie

Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 3

cwt., with no increase in the rate in southern territory; acids, 1 percent but not more than 1 cent per cwt.; sodium products, 2 cents per cwt.; alcohol and antifreeze preparations, 1 percent but not more than 2 cents per cwt.; blacks, 1 percent, but not more than 2 cents per cwt.

Also, fertilizers and articles taking the same rate, 1 cent per cwt. or 20 cents per ton, with no increase in the rate in southern territory; insecticides and fungicides, 3 percent; tar, pitch and creosote, 1 cent per cwt.; tannin materials, no increase; paint, paint materials, putty and varnish, no increase; plastics, 2 cents per cwt.; cellulose articles, 5 cents per cwt.

Also, drugs, medicine and toilet preparations, 3 percent except intraterritorially in the south, in the east and between the east and south; ammunitions and explosives, 3 percent; lime, 1 cent per cwt. or 20 cents per ton; soap and cleaning and washing compounds, 3 percent, but not more than 3 cents per cwt. (applicable within and between the east and west only).

Some Other Products

And, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, soybean oil, vegetable and nut oils, 1 cent per cwt.; other oils except mineral oils, 3 percent; oils, foots, sediment and tank bottoms, 1 cent per cwt.; cottonseed, 1 cent per cwt.; copper, lead and zinc, 5 percent but not more than 25 cents per ton; aluminum ore and concentrates, 10 percent but not more than 25 cents per ton; barytes, 2 cents per cwt.; salt, 3 percent, but not more than 2 cents per cwt.

Also, phosphate rock, 10 cents per ton, with no increase in the rate in southern territory; sulfur, 1 cent per cwt.; rosin and turpentine, 3 percent; lubricating oils and greases, and refined petroleum products, 1 cent per cwt., except on liquid petroleum gas.

The new tariffs contain a great number of exceptions to many increases on traffic moving in the eastern, southern and western territories or between specified points, for example, styrene in tankcars from Institute, W. Va., to Bound Brook, N. J.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market was dull and featureless reflecting the holiday season. Light sales took place in soybean oil at a slight decline for delivery after the turn of the year. Cottonseed and peanut oils also were easier, while corn was held at former levels. A steadier tone prevailed in linseed meal and some business took place at an increase of 50 cents per ton. Offers of cottonseed meal were scarce and well held at the recent advance.

Crude coconut oil was steadier and fractionally higher for nearby delivery on the Pacific coast and New York. Copra also was firm and unchanged.

Domestic and export interest in tallow and greases was lacking. Light trading was reported in bleachable fancy at current levels. Other grades were inactive and quotably unchanged. Cash lard was inactive and entirely nominal. Scarcity of oleo stearine kept this item firm at nominal quotations.

While interest in industrial oils was inactive a steady tone prevailed in this group. Linseed oil was well held at the current price schedule, reflecting limited flaxseed offers for nearby delivery. Cash flaxseed was unchanged, but premiums of 2 cents per bushel were reported paid for nearby. Tung oil was quiet and held at unchanged levels. Oiticica oil also was maintained at former levels. Brazilian castor oil was quiet and unchanged. Palm oil was firm on spot, reflecting the higher cost of replacements. Trading in crude menhaden oil was at a standstill. Holders of limited stocks, however, were not inclined to reduce asking prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.

Reduced
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 28, 1956
102.00	101.87	105.58	121.02

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was quiet for domestic and imported oils. Prices were without change. No. 1 Brazilian was available at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	3,183,150	2,206,000
Previous week	5,032,500	1,700,000
Corresponding week, 1956	.....	432,000
Total this year	36,673,650	108,204,000
Corresponding period, 1956	44,316,750	77,303,000

Corn—Crude was maintained at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 18.73c., tankcars, New York basis.

Coconut—Crude was stronger and raised to 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, nearby shipment. First half January was quoted at 13⅝c. and second half, 13½c., same basis. Tankcars at New York, was higher at 14⅝c., prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures lacked snap on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was without new features which is usual at this holiday season. Prices moved within a narrow, closing fractionally lower. Trading was chiefly between locals as outside interest was inactive. Hedging was limited. Tenders on December oil amounted to 8 contracts bringing the total to 28 contracts to date. News was lacking regarding exports under PL 480. Sales of about 4,000 tons of cottonseed oil was reported for shipment to Brazil. Consuming demand was quiet. Refined salad oil was quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was quiet, and easier. Offerings were light. Market was more or less nominal at 14⅝c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast; 14¼c., Valley; 13⅝c., Lubbock and 13⅞c., Waco.

Cottonseed crushed during November totaled 610,411 tons according to the Census Bureau against 645,936 tons, October and 676,669 tons, November last year. Total crushing August through November amounted to 1,744,360 tons, compared with 2,106,431 tons for the same time in 1956.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 27, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	308	16.67	16.35	16.35@16.36
May	280	16.50	16.13	16.13@16.17
July	84	16.30	15.94	15.94S
Sept.	7	15.23	15.07	15.00@15.03

Total sales and switches, 679 contracts.

Linseed—Market was quiet, but steady. Raw oil was unchanged at 15.1c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December-March; 15.3c., April-June and 15½c., July-August.

Flaxseed—Crushings totaled 2,129,079 bushels during November, it was reported by the National Flaxseed Processors Association. This brought the total crushed to 10,274,854 bushels, August through November.

Minneapolis.—Offerings of cash flaxseed were limited. Scarcity at the market helped maintain firm cash prices in the face of continued soft trend in futures at Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Crushers were active for nearby supplies, hopeful of lower levels if receipts increase in January. Bids remained at $3.43, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, but occasional "edges" of 2c. were paid for good quality arrivals. Trades in the spot market amounted to 13 cars, while to-arrive bookings totaled 19 cars and 9,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 306 cars, against 180 a year ago. Shipments were 21 cars, against 25 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	535,000	381,600	36,750
Since Sept. 1	10,423,250	13,168,000	898,750

Palm—Prices were steady at the recent advance due to higher primary markets. Drums were maintained from 15¾c. to 16¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 12.85c, tankcars.

Peanut—Crude was lower and sold at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Market was easier. Refined oil was reduced to 20¼c. tank cars, New York basis.

Soybean—Crude was slightly lower, with sales at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, December and 11⅜c., February-April. Refined salad was lower at 14⅜c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybeans crushed in November totaled 29,227,000 bushels establishing a new record according to the Census Bureau, compared with 28,083,000 bushels in October and 26,590,000 bushels, November, 1956. Crushings during October and No-

Cottonseed Crush: November

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during November and October, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Nov.	Oct.
	Tons	
Receipts	931,617	1,139,754
Crushed	610,411	645,936
Stocks at mills	1,233,215	912,009

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	203,699,000	223,092,000
Stocks at mills	53,908,000	54,441,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	280,242	299,326
Stocks at mills	261,578	249,383

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	131,667	136,097
Stocks at mills	96,248	77,319

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Oils, Fats and Waxes

vember amounted to 57,310,000 bushels against 54,518,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 27, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	10	11.31	11.29	11.31@11.35

Total sales, 10 contracts.

Tung—Business was slow. Market was unchanged and steady. Tankcars were available at 23¼c. per pound, New York basis, prompt delivery. Domestic was nominal at 21¾c., tankcars, mills.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Shipments were quiet, but steady. Prompt was held at $175 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Quietness ruled in this market. Prices were without change. Yellow grease ranged from 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to acid.

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Choice white was nominal at 8⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Business was inactive. Cash lard was unchanged and nominal at 10.95c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Light trading was reported at unchanged quotations. Bleachable fancy was moved at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime ranged from 8c. to 8⅛c.; special, 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7¾c., same basis. Export business continued inactive. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9½c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Market remained steady and slightly higher for nearby delivery.

Minneapolis.—Prices for nearby shipment were 50c. to $1 a ton higher. Demand was not aggressive but moderate quantities were moved in day-to-day trading. Interest was centered on spot supplies when needed, deferred orders tapering off. Prospect of curtailed production was a firming influence. Withdrawals against existing contracts lagged slightly. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $45.50 a ton for January-February; a few offerings for immediate shipment available at $1 less. Old process expeller continued in short supply, prices unchanged at $52.50 for January; $55.50, February-March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	13,080,000	10,680,000
Since Sept 1	229,200,000	253,200,000

Soybean Meal—Demand was limited in this market during the holiday season. Market was steady, helped by comparative scarcity of nearby offerings. Best volume was accomplished in the East, but fair quantities also moved to western points. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was held at $44 to $44.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Inquiry for early next year delivery was fairly active, but consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Carnauba fatty grades remained unchanged and steady, while yellow was still unsettled. Candelilla crude was unchanged and prices covered a wide range depending upon seller. Beeswax was inactive, but refined was well held reflecting the high cost of crude replacement.

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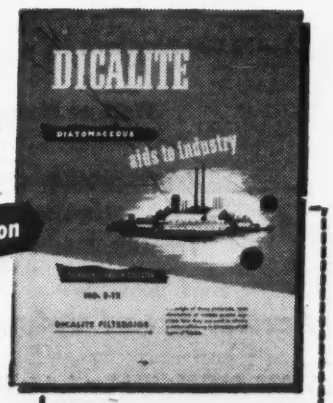

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1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket Centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 3/60/440 V. 1200/600 rpm motor.
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1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter, Model 18-4.

1—Niagara Monel Jacketed Filter, Model 85.

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10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

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5—Pony mixers, 50—15—8—2¼ gallons
3—5000 GPH Sparkler rubber lined filters model 33-S—17
2—Alsop 12" stainless pressure filters
1—Shriver 24x24" lead filter press
1—Sperry 42"x42" iron filter press
1—Sperry 24x24" iron filter press
3—Nickel clad tanks 2500-2000 gallons
3—Haveg tanks, 700 and 200 gallons
4—Stainless tanks, 7000-3300-1200 gallons
2—Glass lined reactors, 200 and 330 gallons
1—Stainless mixing tank, 250 gallons
3—Devine vacuum shelf dryers, 40x44"
1—Stokes model 138-B stainless freeze dryer, 30x16x29"
8—Autoclaves, 250 gallons
3—Conical blenders, stainless, 7-12-23 cu ft
1—American Tool 40" centrifuge, stainless
1—Sharples centrifugal hydrator, 30" dia x 10"
3—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers, 1½x3½' 2x4'-2½'x8"
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Agricultural Ammonia Unit Elects Slate of '58 Officers

The seventh annual national convention and trade show of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute has elected Paul J. Duesterhaus, owner of Duesterhaus Farm Supply Company, Quincy, Ill., president of the institute.

Other newly elected officers include: first vice-president, S. C. Smith, of Smith Company, Uvalde, Tex.; secretary, Raymond C. Singletary, jr., Blakely Peanut Company, Blakely, Ga., and treasurer, David H. Bradford, jr., Mid-South Chemical Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.

Morningstar, Nicol Elects

Nicholas J. Mead has been elected treasurer and a director of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York. For the past seven months, Mr. Mead has been Acting Treasurer of the company. Prior to joining Morningstar, Mr. Mead was associated with Avon Products, Inc., for eleven years, where he was in charge of controllership activities.

Australian Chemical

—Continued from page 7

phate is about 2 million tons a year, but depends to some extent on weather conditions. The market for ammonium sulfate is unchanged at slightly less than 100,000 tons a year.

Pesticides—Despite the country's predominantly agricultural economy, there is little manufacture of insecticides, partly because these products are being developed so rapidly and in such wide variety that it has been found less expensive to import most of them.

Petrochemicals — Five companies engaged in petroleum refining have plants at Kwinana, Western Australia. Crude capacity has been raised from about 900,000 to 8.1 million tons. However, the requirements for all types of products are not yet adequately met, especially for cracking the heavier components of crude oil. For example, there is a surplus of fuel oil and a shortage of motor and aviation gasoline.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals—The bulk of Australian medicinal requirements is manufactured within the country, although imports of pharmaceutical preparations total £4 million annually. However, the Commonwealth also imports about £1 million worth of these products. The expansion of the industry has been accelerated by the introduction of free medicine.

Plastics—The manufacture of plastics began in 1928 with the production of phenol-formaldehyde powder, but only during the past decade has domestic production of the other principal ones been started.

Paints and Varnishes—The paint industry includes 158 factories run by 124 firms. Fifteen firms with more than one plant run forty-eight factories. Most of the companies have headquarters in the United Kingdom and manufacture under well-known brand names.

This is the first of two reviews of the Australian chemical industry. The second will appear next week.

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1—Readco 25 gal dbl arm Sigma jcktd Mixers
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1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
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1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
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Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 51
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Nitrogen Division 35
American Agricultural Chemical Co., The 1
American Cyanamid Company 56
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. 50
Armour Laboratories, The 41
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 35
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 40
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. 54
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 34
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 42
Blockson Chemical Company 32
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 32
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 43
Brill Equipment Company 52
Brode Corporation, The 51
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 17, 56
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorporated 34
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 53
Chemical Service Corp. 54
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated 56
Chemsol, Inc. 54
Columbia Pulverizing Co. 44
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 25, 32
Commercial Solvents Corporation 6
Concord Chemical Company 38
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 55
Coupe, Robert A. 35
Cowles Chemical Company 27
Croda, Incorporated 51
Dawe's Laboratories, Inc. 43
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corporation 51
Dickerson Company, The 35
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company 38
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc. 8
Dow Chemical Company, The 37
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc. 43
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.) 33
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 35
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 49
Emery Industries, Inc. 51
Enjay Company, Inc. 23
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 54
Felton Chemical Company, Inc. 45
Fezandie & Sperrie 47
First Machinery Corp. 53
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 45
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 45
Gane's Chemical Works, Inc. 41
Gas Purifying Materials Co., Inc. 34
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 53
General Equipment & Trading Co. 49
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 46
Grace Chemical Company 49
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 1, 34
Gross, A., & Company 50
Hall, C. P., Co., The 42
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. 39
Harshaw Chemical Co., The 38
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 52
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation 43
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 31
Hooker Electrochemical Company 33
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 45
Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co. 54
Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. 16
Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company 37
Kleyman, Leslie, Corp. 39
Koppers Company, Inc. 36
Lawler Company 54
Lemke, B. L., Co., Inc. 44
Lever Brothers Company 39
Loeb, H., & Son 54
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 53
Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc. 54
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 54
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 45
Merck & Co., Inc. 33
Michel, M., & Company, Inc. 56
Michigan Chemical Corporation 11, 20
Mutual Chromium Chemicals, Solvay Process Division 47
Mutual Citrus Products Company 19
Neville Chemical Co. 38
Oesterreichische Stickstoffwerke Antiengesellschaft 42
Oronite Chemical Company 29
Peerless Oil & Chemical Corp. 56
Penick, S. B., & Company 42
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Pennsylvania Refining Company 47
Perry Equipment Corp. 52
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 44
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 48
Potash Company of America 35
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 53
Procter & Gamble Co. 39
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. 50
Rambach Chemical Company 54
Raney Catalyst Co. 38
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 34
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 21
Richmond Mica Corp. 49
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 44
Robeco Chemicals, Inc. 56
St. Joseph Lead Co. 49
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc. 34
Shell Chemical Corporation 15
Smith, Werner G., Inc. 51
Spencer Chemical Company 33
Stein Equipment Co. 52
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 46
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 50
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 22
Synthetic Products Company 49
Tamms Industries, Inc. 48
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 35
Thurston & Braidich 44
Todd, A. M., Company 45
Ungerer & Co. 46
Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation 2, 39
Union Standard Equipment Co. 54
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division 1
Vanadium Corp. of America 13
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 46
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 51
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 32
Zink & Triest Co. 46
Zinsser & Company, Inc., Subsidiary of The Harshaw Chemical Co. 47

Sandoz, Inc., Buys

—Continued from page 3

ing, crayons, colored pencils, lacquers paints, plastics and allied products.

Sandoz, Inc., was established in 1919 as an independent American company by Sandoz, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, originally founded in 1886.

The company has plants in Hanover, Fair Lawn and Toms River, N. J., as well as an interest in Cincinnati, Ohio. Although pigment colors is a comparatively new venture for Sandoz in the United States, its Swiss counterpart has been a European supplier in this field for many years.

According to Sandoz, all personnel of Fine Colors will be retained. Production will continue under the direct supervision of John W. Ackerman who has been president of the company for the past sixteen years and sales and service under the direction of Mr. Max Gossweiler, manager of the division.

Specialists in the manufacture of organic colors tailored to the specific requirements of printing ink makers, Fine Colors has been supplying the ink industry for over forty years. The firm also services carbon paper, artists supplies, plastics, rubber and general surface coating fields. Founded in 1917 by Ira Ackerman and Karl Ellwanger, Fine Colors was a pioneer in the development of new colors with improved properties to fill the complex requirements of the printing ink and allied industries.

Vaccine Makers

—Continued from page 7

pears at this time to be on the wane, further outbreaks are possible," Dr. Burney warned. "The disease can be expected to occur throughout January, February and March when influenza is usually at its peak. We can expect, moreover, that influenza occurring this season will be largely of the Asian strain.

"In view of these facts, the Public Health Service continues to urge vaccination, and to point out that this protection is particularly important to the chronically ill, the aged, and pregnant women."

Chemical Reporting

—Continued from page 3

only the production figures on a monthly basis, proposes to delete the following from its monthly questionnaire, starting with January:

Acetanilide, amyl acetates, butyl alcohol, chrome blue black "R," diethylphthalate, ethyl ether, formic acid, peacock blue lake, lindane (combined with benzene hexachloride), maleic anhydride, oxalic acid, and tetraethyl pyrophosphate.

The following are being added to the questionnaire: Acrylonitrile, 1,3-butadiene, phthalocyanine blue (toner), pyridine (crude and refined), tetracycline, and vat jade green.

Several other changes are being made by the commission in its lists of grades, etc., but these are described as of a minor character.

Although the monthly reports of Census and Tariff will no longer include the items being deleted from the questionnaires, this does not mean that the agencies will no longer be interested in them. It was pointed out that they will continue to be included in the annual statistical reports of the two agencies.

Chelating Agents

—Continued from page 4

pricing to conform to a commodity rather than a specialty basis. A price reduction in June, 1957, coincided with the initial operating of the Freeport facilities.

Prior to that date, all Dow production of chelating agents was centered in Framingham, Mass. The eventual transfer of all "Versene" manufacturing operations to Freeport is anticipated as larger plant capacity becomes available. Laboratory facilities will be maintained in Framingham, however.

Pilot Chemicals Moves

Pilot Chemicals, Inc., formerly located in Waltham, Mass., has moved its plant and offices to 36 Pleasant Street, Watertown, Mass. In its expanded facilities, the company will increase production of its line of high purity fluors and plastics for scintillation counting.

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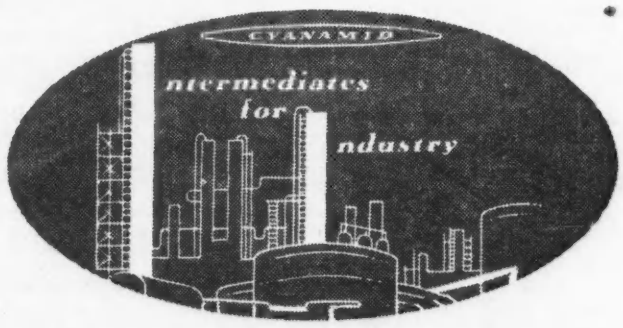

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

December 30, 1957

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Section II

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY ISSUE

A survey of the market potential for chemicals and related process materials conducted by the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

P. A. Price Predictions

Chemical P. A.'s at press time see price changes during 1958's first quarter on nearly forty materials. To accurately reflect shadings of opinion, the predictions are tabulated in percentages: those who anticipate advances, those who look for no change in prices and those who expect declines. Where detailed market comment is given, the page number is noted in parenthesis.

		Advances	*No Change*	*Declines*
Acetophenetidin	(page 10)	.....	60%	40%
Benzene	(page 10)	.....	50%	50%
Castor Oil	(page 11)	.....	50%	50%
Coconut Oil and Acids	(page 11)	66%	34%	.....
Cresol, Resin Grade	(page 12)	.....	66%	34%
2,4-D Esters	(page 12)	100%	.....	.....
Diethylstilbestrol	(page 12)	.....	.....	100%
Ethyl Alcohol	(page 12)	12½%	87½%	.....
Folic Acid	(page 13)	.....	.....	100%
Formaldehyde	(page 13)	.....	87½%	12½%
Glycerine, Refined	(page 13)	.....	55%	45%
Hydrocortisone Alcohol	(page 14)	.....	.....	100%
Isoniazid	(page 14)	.....	.....	100%
Isopropyl Alcohol	(page 14)	20%	80%	.....
Linseed Oil and Acids	(page 14)	100%	.....	.....
Manganese Dioxide	(page 14)	.....	.....	100%
Methanol	(page 14)	.....	85%	15%
Microcrystalline Wax		.....	.....	100%
Niacin		.....	.....	100%
Niacinamide		.....	.....	100%
p-Nitrophenol	(page 15)	100%	.....	.....
Paraffin Wax		.....	.....	100%
Parathion	(page 15)	.....	.....	100%
Pentaerythritol		.....	66%	34%
Phenylacetic Acid		.....	50%	50%
p-Phenylphenol		100%	.....	.....
Procaine Hydrochloride		.....	34%	66%
Reserpine		.....	.....	100%
Rotenone	(page 15)	.....	.....	100%
Rutin	(page 16)	.....	.....	100%
Soybean Oil and Acids		.....	50%	50%
Sperm Oil		.....	.....	100%
Stearic Acid		.....	50%	50%
Sulfuric Acid	(page 16)	.....	80%	20%
Tall Oil		20%	80%	.....
Testosterone and Esters		.....	.....	100%
Toluene	(page 16)	.....	57%	43%
Tung Oil		.....	70%	30%
Xylene		.....	67%	33%

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemical Purchasing Agents Feeling Confident About 1958

Chemical purchasing agents are confident about 1958, feeling on the whole that business will continue about as it is or improve gradually.

There are some, however, who are not too hopeful about the first quarter—P. A.'s in industries that slump traditionally at this time of the year and those who say their companies will be hard hit by severe cutbacks in government spending.

Half of the chemical buyers report that business volume is about the same as last month, while 29 percent indicate that it is definitely on the upgrade. Some 21 percent believe that conditions are worse than a month ago, but not by much. And this they attribute to seasonal influences.

Perhaps typical of those who cite seasonal conditions as the reason for a drop-off in sales are agricultural chemical pur-

---

This report is based on a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s conducted by the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

chasing executives. They stress that this declining trend for their industry should not be viewed as representative of the overall business picture.

In the eyes of some chemical P. A.'s, their currently lower production operations are due to larger-than-normal finished product inventories. This has come about, they feel, because of the buying policies of certain customers who deliberately reduce stocks to a bare minimum at the year-end for tax purposes.

Against this is the fact that a number of plants are running full tilt, and some are even operating on an overtime basis to meet current demand.

In pharmaceuticals, where there is a heavy influx of orders for medicinal products to treat upper respiratory ailments (as is usually the case when the cold weather sets in), this question arises: Just how really good is business?

Buyers in some drug houses are convinced that the true situation is distorted somewhat by this winter phenomenon. Nevertheless, despite the blurred outlines, they plot a rising business curve for the pharmaceutical industry.

New orders for heavy chemicals and organics, it's reported, are off, due in part to the current level of automobile production. So far, auto makers have been unable to get a clear idea of the public's buying mood. This affects chemical business and order volume in steel, textiles, paint and rubber.

Business Prospects

How does the first quarter of 1958 shape up? Consensus of chemical P. A.'s is that it will be slightly better than the last three months of 1957.

A few chemical purchasing executives expect business to be about the same. While some look for an increase, none see anything more than a conservative gain of 2 or 3 percent.

Several buyers say orders booked for January are well above the average for the past quarter, and should continue that way through February and March.

What's ahead for the first six months of the coming year?

Despite the fact that they have no great expectations for January, February and March of the new year—with conditions about on a par with the last three months of 1957—some chemical P. A.'s say a pick-up in business is in the cards by the second quarter of '58.

Nevertheless, feeling is pretty general that business will stay at a high level during the upcoming quarter.

Yet, there are a few who forecast no change at all during the first half of 1958, and at least several analysts predict that business for the next six months will be under that of the like period in 1957.

Peering at the year as a whole, quite a number of buyers are of the opinion that 1958 business will top that of 1957. Apparently they think the edge will be provided by the year's second half, since they expect the first six months of '58 to be much like the third and fourth quarters of '57.

The pick-up in business during the second half, it's felt, will stem from two major sources—defense spending and liberalized credit regulations. These influences are expected to take hold in the summer and extend through the balance of '58.

Some chemical purchasing agents expect third-quarter business to be about 80 percent of the first-quarter level. How-

ever, they contend that 1958's final quarter will be about 20 percent better than January, February and March.

The predicted lack of variance in conditions early next year is based on the belief that there will be lower product demand and new competition. And some observers outside the chemical industry look for a general decline in business.

Plastics are likely to exhibit some seasonal slackening during the first quarter. There are those who see business underoing a slight decline during the first half before it levels off.

Overall industrial production in the United States, say certain chemical buyers, will continue to drift downward, hitting a plateau sometime during the first six months. Price patterns are, therefore, expected to be firm to higher during the last half of 1958.

Any substantial increase in government spending, chemical P. A.'s maintain, might have an inflationary effect and result in higher prices. The supply picture for most industrial chemicals is good, and no change is looked for during the first half.

The pharmaceutical industry is expected to taper off its purchases somewhat after its heavy buying of tonnage high-purity chemicals during this, its peak season.

Heightened interest in science, created by recent developments in missiles and man-made satellites, is thought likely to lead to stepped-up demand for reagent chemicals.

Inventories

As this is the end of the year, the inventory picture is more distorted now than ordinarily would be the case. This, P. A.'s point out, is because chemical producers as well as their cus-

tomers tend to keep their stocks at a minimum at year-end for tax reasons.

None of the chemical purchasing agents report an increase in inventory buying. However, 68 percent say their inventories are unchanged from levels of a month ago. All the others indicate that their stocks are down.

Because demand for certain pharmaceuticals is running high, inventories of many drug firms are lower. As a result, such items as aspirin and cold remedy chemicals are in short supply.

Buying Policy

Purchasing policy is still characterized by the thirty-day contract. However, there is considerably more hand-to-mouth buying going on now than a month ago. As for long-term commitments, they are definitely on the wane.

Some 40 percent of chemical buying today is said to be on a hand-to-mouth basis, while only 4 percent of it is for periods of more than thirty days. Some P. A.'s say they are buying such materials as soybean and lemongrass oils on a ninety-day basis, but that everything else is on a shorter term.

Materials in Short Supply

Apart from molybdenum chemicals, which are still not back to normal following settlement of a prolonged strike, there are no significant supply shortages in industrial chemicals.

A temporary scarcity of aspirin is attributed solely to an inordinately heavy demand growing out of the Asian flu epidemic and the fact that the common cold is making its usual appearance throughout the country. Unless the flu epidemic

comes back for a return visit in February as predicted, aspirin supply should be in balance by that time.

Atropine sulfate is short because this is a period of heavy consumption and German producers have withdrawn from the market.

The short crop in Turkey and heavy demand for Indian production have created a tight market situation in opium and its narcotic derivatives.

No immediate relief is in the offing for naphthenic acids, which are very short.

High-quality strychnine sulfate is hard to find. Because of the cutback in strychnine production, the market remains tight for brucine, its byproduct. This shortage is expected to continue until the spring when the first plant specifically planned for brucine production will be in operation.

If adverse weather conditions continue throughout the cotton belt, the supply situation for cotton linters, now adequate, could deteriorate.

Influencing Factors

Customs clarification of a Treasury decision to reclassify many chemicals will raise the duty from 5 percent to 11½ percent ad valorem. This will no doubt firm domestic prices of those items now suffering from foreign competition.

Many chemical P. A.'s believe that strikes—local wildcat walkouts and even national work stoppages—may well be around the corner. A strike by teamster unions, it is pointed out, could have a depressing effect on business and, at the same time, cause serious transportation problems.

The US-Russian missiles race, it's felt by some, will in time lead to a tight supply situation on chemicals used in rocket fuels and propellants.

If the tariff is increased on lead, the domestic price for that metal is likely to go up. This could bring on higher prices for such materials as lead salts, chrome pigments, red lead and white lead pigments.

Influence of Imports

Chemical purchasing executives say that the supply of b-naphthol has been built up to such a point by the influx of imported material that the domestic market has weakened.

Imported cresylic acid contracts are believed to be having a stabilizing influence on conditions here.

Soviet Union and its satellite countries will offer some 60,000 tons of benzene in 1958. This statistic hangs heavily over the domestic scene where supplies are definitely long.

Because there is so much foreign benzene being shipped to this market, a US price advance does not appear imminent. On the other hand, chemical buyers are divided on whether a price decline is in the making.

Some chemical P. A.'s hold that continued softness and oversupply of cokeoven chemicals, coupled with increased competition from petroleum and foreign sources, will force a few price cuts.

Bearing on this situation is the observation by a few who note that the spread between imported and domestic prices is not as wide as it has been in the past.

Prices and Markets

Acetophenetidin—Certain chemical buyers look for a decline in price, but the majority feel that current schedules will hold. Certainly, winter is a period of sustained good demand for APC tablets and cold preparations.

Ascorbic Acid—The domestic market is still being hurt by cheap imports from Japan, Italy and Austria.

Aspirin—Abnormal demand growing out of the Asian flu epidemic and the usual run of colds across the nation have made aspirin short. Unless the flu epidemic makes a return visit in February as has been forecast, aspirin supply should be in balance by then. Regardless of the supply picture, prices are expected to remain unchanged.

Atropine Sulfate—Although this item faces strong competition from a number of other nose drop and nasal spray ingredients, atropine sulfate is in snug supply for two reasons—because of high seasonal demand and because German producers have stopped making it.

Benzene—Due in part to the flood of foreign material, domestic supplies are long. At the moment, imported benzene has a stabilizing effect on prices, tending to block an increase despite rising costs. However, P. A.'s make it clear that if there is any appreciable step-up in imports, prices could go down.

Russia and its satellite countries plan to offer some 60,000 tons of benzene on the US market in 1958, and this hangs like a dark cloud over the American scene.

Another factor which may influence benzene prices is the increasing use by domestic producers of the Udex system of

processing. As this method is claimed to result in a better product, some chemical buyers feel smaller producers who cannot afford to install this type of equipment ultimately may need to compensate for the quality differential by offering their material at a lower price.

Brucine Alkaloid—Because of a curtailment in strychnine production, brucine, its byproduct, is hard to come by. No relief is expected until next summer when the first plant specifically designed for brucine production will go on stream.

Caffeine—At long last, domestic producers are able to take some consolation from cheap imported material. There is a real scarcity of foreign caffeine, which makes domestically-produced material more attractive. Supplies of domestic caffeine are, of course, adequate and production capacity is ample to meet all needs.

Castor Oil—The outlook for the next quarter is for an increasing flow of imported castor oil from South America. As chemical buyers see it, this should ultimately lead to price reductions for castor oil, dehydrated castor and its derivatives.

Coconut Oil—When tension eases in Indonesia, the lessened demand for copra and coconut oil in Europe may bring about a price decline in these commodities.

Codeine Sulfate—Although drug houses have been replacing codeine with synthetic analgesics for some time now, P. A.'s feel that if this trend continues it might well bring on competitively-induced price cuts.

Cotton Linters—Adverse weather conditions throughout the cotton belt are causing concern about the supply of linters. Though adequate right now, cotton linters could become tight if the bad weather keeps up.

Cresol, Resin Grade—Some chemical purchasing executives say resin-grade cresol is about due for a price dip. They point to sluggishness of the cresylic resin market, the deleterious influence of imported material and the supply position in general. However, this a minority view. Most P. A.'s expect prices to stay just where they are for the months immediately ahead.

2,4-D Esters—Because a price advance has already been announced for DDT, the buyers look for an increase here too. The same cost factors that operate in the DDT market apply equally to 2,4-D esters, they argue.

Nevertheless, one key difference between the two is stressed. DDT prices have fallen off more sharply during the past season than have those for weed killers, and the recently-announced price rise for DDT is merely a partial recovery by producers from a profitless price position. Thus, it does not necessarily follow that a DDT price boost will carry along other items with it.

Diethylstilbestrol—Used as a food supplement by the feed industry, diethylstilbestrol is expected to drop in price in the very near future. Underlying the anticipated decline is the keen competition and price shading that appears to be a major characteristic of the food ingredients business. Competition in the pharmaceutical industry is cited as another, but lesser, factor contributing to a price reduction.

Ethyl Alcohol—Fewer P. A.'s think alcohol prices will go up today than did so three months ago. Only about 12 percent of the buyers look for any change now.

Eugenol—To be watched is the downward spiral of eugenol prices induced by lower quotations on imported clove oil. Just how far eugenol prices will slide is a matter of conjecture

among P. A.'s, who are keeping an eye cocked on imported clove oil.

Folic Acid—Japanese, Italian, English and Danish acid producers have been under-cutting domestic makers. This could produce further price declines in domestic folic acid.

Formaldehyde—The prevailing view is for stability here. Buyers who look for a decline in prices are very few and far between.

Glycerine—Chemical P. A.'s are nearly evenly divided in their estimates of the outlook for refined glycerine prices. Those who feel that prices will drop sometime during the upcoming half-year reason thusly: the crude glycerine market is becoming flooded with cheap foreign material and mounting glycerine stocks make a price break inevitable.

Those who think otherwise—that prices will hold steady—point out that anticipated price reductions during 1957 failed to materialize. Also cited as a stabilizing influence is the fact that synthetic production accounts for a large share of current refined glycerine volume. When chemicals are produced synthetically by a manufacturing process, it is argued, prices tend to assume a level of reasonable profit return based on cost of operations. What's more, they tend to remain there.

This is apparently the case whenever a chemical (for example, ethyl alcohol) undergoes a major changeover from operations based on natural commodities to synthetic production. What happens is that the fluctuating influence of the base commodity is removed and prices stop jumping up and down.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Some chemical purchasing agents contend there is a possibility of lower prices on domestic hexa-

methylenetetramine because imported material is being marked down about 10 percent under US schedules. The big question is whether there is enough of this foreign material around to have any effect.

Hydrocortisone Alcohol—Continued pressure from abroad is felt likely to depress prices of domestic material.

Isoniazid—Importers and distributors are shading prices, which makes for an unsettled situation.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The few buyers who expect an increase in ethyl alcohol prices similarly are looking for an advance in isopropyl. However, since the consensus is that ethyl alcohol is less likely to go up now than was the case three months ago, there is no more than a remote chance that there will be any change in isopropyl prices.

Linseed Oil—The skimpy flax crop, it's anticipated, will result in rising prices for linseed oil and its fatty acids. The uptrend is expected to be gradual, however.

l-Lysine—Domestic production is now well beyond the pilot-plant stage, with several commercial producers already in the field. Furthermore, several foreign producers are shifting their output away from dl-lysine to l-lysine. All in all, the market is becoming increasingly competitive.

Manganese Dioxide—A reduction in steel production, down from long-sustained peak levels for most of 1957, is rapidly knocking the props out from under the world manganese market. Things seem likely to get worse before they get better.

Methanol—Consensus is that prices will hold at current levels. However, an occasional buyer sees some downward

rice adjustments. Market conditions and price histories do ot tend to bear out this minority view.

Molybdenum Chemicals—Supplies are better, but still not back to normal, following settlement of a prolonged strike in the industry.

b-Naphthol—Imports have been abuilding and, say chemical buyers, they are already beginning to hurt the domestic market.

Naphthalene—While they see no price changes on the immediate horizon, chemical P. A.'s report that long-term the market has a weak tone. They base this opinion on the influx of foreign naphthalene which is keeping domestic material in long supply.

Naphthenic Acids—Supplies, which are very short, are not likely to ease in the near future.

p-Nitrophenol—This material will get rather tight during 1958 and as a result, predict the buyers, higher prices loom as a definite possibility.

Opium—Notwithstanding deep inroads made in this market by synthetic narcosis drugs, a snug supply situation is in the offing for opium and its narcotic derivatives. This, because a short crop in Turkey has created a heavy demand for dian production.

Parathion—P. A.'s report that consumption has fallen off, d, therefore, inventories are high. Thus, they say, prices ay sink even lower.

Rotenone—Some buyers indicate that this insecticide is also oing less business and that a price dip is in the cards.

Rutin—Supplies are far outpacing demand. Thus, purchasing executives see a price reduction for rutin in the months ahead.

Strychnine—Production has been cut back sharply, and high-quality material is, consequently, hard to come by. However, there is not much business.

Sulfuric Acid—There are so many good economic reasons militating against a decline in acid prices that four out of five chemical P. A.'s feel almost positive that there will be no price break. The other 20 percent base their prediction of a price drop on the currently demoralized pricing situation in sulfur—a condition that seems to be getting better all the time.

Tallow—Subject to frequent fluctuations, tallow in recent trading has been at higher prices although there is no real shortage of material. As a result, fatty acid quotations are being forced up too.

Toluene—Because toluene has been in a state of oversupply for such a long time now, there are a number of P. A.'s who believe that price decreases are ahead unless the situation improves. However, more than half of the chemical buyers imply that such a forecast is wishful thinking, arguing that if such a price adjustment were to take place, it would have occurred in 1957 before steel production was cut back.

If you have any comments to make on this Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue, please send them to: A. T. Erickson, Assistant Division Purchasing Agent, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.